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EXPLORER DIES ON JOURNEY TO ANTARCTIC SEAS

Sir Ernest Shackleton Succumbs to Angina Pectoris While on Way to Find Lost Island.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, died Jan. 5 on board the steamship Quest, on which he was making another expedition into the Antarctic regions.

Death was due to angina pectoris and occurred when the Quest was off the Gritvicken station.

The body was brought to Montevideo, Uruguay, on board a Norwegian steamer and will be taken by another steamer to Europe.

Prof. Gruvel and the other members of the explorer's party will continue the expedition.

Died Within Three Minutes.

Sir Ernest died on board the Quest, which was anchored off South Georgia island. The previous night he had been slightly indisposed, but no uneasiness was felt for him.

At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 5 he began to sink rapidly and, despite all efforts by his attendants, died within three minutes.

Governmental and military honors were paid the body. The government will retain custody of the body until it is embarked for England, which probably will be on board the steamer Andes Feb. 11.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was born in 1874. He was a third lieutenant in the British national antarctic expedition in 1901 and in 1907-09 commanded an expedition which got to within 97 miles of the South pole. He made his third quest of the pole in 1914.

Sailed Last September.

The expedition in which he was engaged when he died was to have covered 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the South Atlantic, the Pacific and the Antarctic seas.

On board the Quest, a little 200-ton ship, Sir Ernest set sail from England last September on what was to have been a two-year voyage.

The voyage had as its objective not only oceanographic research, but the exploration of a petrified forest and the location of a "lost" island — Tuanaki — the adjacent waters of which had not been sailed for more than 90 years. In addition soundings were to have been taken of the ocean plateau surrounding Gough's island, in an effort to determine the truth regarding a supposed underwater continental connection between Africa and America.

Sir Ernest, for his distinguished service, was made a knight in 1909. Various societies throughout the world honored him for his work.

The Quest left Rio Janeiro Dec. 18, for South Georgia Island, which lies off the east coast of the southernmost portion of South America. Sir Ernest was an Irishman. He was educated at Dulwich college, and after graduation went to sea, choosing sailing ships.

Ship Crushed in Floe.

It was in 1906 when the "Little Voices" called him to the South seas and he organized the expedition to the South pole which brought him his greatest fame.

It was this expedition that discover the South magnetic pole. On the trip Shackleton reached a point nearer the South pole than ever had been attained by any explorer.

His 1914-16 expedition was prolific in valuable geologic and scientific surveys.

The ship Endurance, on which Shackleton made the voyage, was crushed in an ice floe in October, but drifted until midwinter, when the explorer and his party made a landing on Elephant island, in the South Shetland group.

Shackleton, in a small boat and with a company of five men, left Elephant island for Port Stanley, in the Falkland islands, seeking aid for the 22 men who had been left behind. Ultimately the entire party was rescued.

The Endurance was in the English Channel August 4, 1914, when the World war began. Sir Ernest offered the aid of the expedition to Great Britain, but the British admiralty replied that their services would not be required, and, although several members of his staff rejoined their regiments the vessel sailed.

King George, who was deeply interested in the mission, sent Ernest a message of God speed and also a flag with the expressed hope that the explorer would carry it across the South polar continent.

Sir Ernest married in 1904, Emily Mary, daughter of the late Charles Dorm, an old resident of Sussex. Two sons and a daughter were born of the union. Available maps do not give Gritvicken station, where Shackleton was reported to having died.

WATCHA LIKE?

Let's hear what you like best in The Blade. We want to know and we want the other readers to know. Write and tell us.

S. W. Hopkins, Lodi, Cal.—"The short paragraphs in the first column of the editorial page are what I prefer although it is all good."

J. L. Pierson, Kingsport, Tenn.—"Preferring facts to vain imagination, I like the information bureau and the Sunday school lessons best."

Bertha Hopper, Clarence, Mo.—"I cannot tell what I like best as the entire paper suits me."

S. L. Taylor, Wileyville, W. Va.—"'A Man For the Ages' and the Household page cannot be beaten."

M. J. Ivanhoe, Va.—"In spite of The Blade's politics I know of no equal as an allround family newspaper."

John M. Butcher, Bloomington, Ind.—"I like everything in the paper from beginning to end."

DEATH CAME IN MIDST OF LAUGHTER, TO TUNE OF BEAUTIFUL MUSIC

An avalanche of broken plaster, bricks, snow, splintered wooden and twisted steel beams catapulting upon the audience while the orchestra played as a comedy film ground out is the description of the Knickerbocker theater disaster given by Representative John H. Smithwick of Pensacola, Fla. He was in the balcony of the theater when the roof collapsed under its weight of snow, and escaped unaided—just how he cannot recall—with more or less serious hurts.

"The orchestra was playing beautiful music and a comic film was running," said Mr. Smithwick, lying in his bed bandaged and with his face and hands covered with cuts. "Suddenly there was a sharp crack. I looked up and saw a great fissure running across the ceiling. It was right over my head. I instantly realized what was happening. The plaster began to fall, dropping down in large and small chunks all over the theater, it seemed to me. While I was looking up a great piece right over my head started to fall. I ducked, crouching involuntarily I suppose, down between the seats. the piece struck the seat right where I had been sitting. The force was broken by the seat, but it pinned me down where I was crouching.

"Noise Was Awful."

"The noise was awful. It was a great tremendous roar. It was simply indescribable. I never can forget it.

"In the midst of the roaring were shrieks and cries of women and children and a few shouts of men. There were cries for help, groans and, worst of all, the moans of those in terrible pain. It was awful. I can't describe it. I see it all the time, those poor children and men and women crying and groaning there.

"There were only a few of us in the balcony. Luckily there weren't more. The balcony gave way and crashed, soon after the ceiling began to fall, on those on the lower floor. They were caught the worst. We in the balcony were more fortunate.

"Balcony Spun Around."

"I guess there was a lapse of maybe 20 seconds, hardly more, before the balcony fell. Funny, but it spun around, kind of twisted as its supports gave way and it swung down on those below. It didn't go straight down just kind of slid sideways and slanting. I suppose from the weight of the debris that had fallen on us upstairs.

"I don't know how I got out from where I was crouching under that chunk of plaster that had fallen on me. I really believe it weighed all of 500 pounds. And I think I moved that plaster with my shoulders. Anyway, I crawled out between the seats to where I saw a small hole in the plaster above. I forced myself up through that hole, wiggling and shoving. Then I crawled out over the snow and plaster, over the tangled debris, to the doors on the Eighteenth street side.

"Across the aisle from me when the crash came was a little fellow—I never saw him again and I wonder if he is dead—who laughed and roared at every especially funny part of the film. I don't know what became of him or the others in the balcony after we were showered with plaster.

Like Ice Breaking Up.

"As the ceiling broke, the plaster fell first, in chunks. It was just like an ice pond breaking up. The roof didn't give way in one crash. It seemed to break up everywhere. That let in the snow, which came in through the broken places where the ceiling had given way.

"It's queer, but I was conscious all the time when I was pinned down under there by that great piece of ceiling. My mind, when I saw the ceiling falling, and afterward, was just as clear and collected as it is now. I knew I was hurt some, but I didn't know how badly. It seemed that my time had come. I lived a year, I tell you, pinned down between the seats.

"It wasn't until I got outside that I noticed blood falling from my face and hands. I got out myself. No one helped me. I crawled over the broken seats and plaster and snow to the door. On the way I saw a young fellow lying half curled up moaning and crying for help. I leaned over to lift him and then everything went black. The next I remember I was at the door, wiping the blood from my eyes and mouth. I don't know how I got out. I didn't see any other injured ones as I crawled out. I can't remember about that part of it. My only thought then was to get home before I should die. My chest pained me, my back seemed broken, my face was dripping with blood. All I wanted to do was to get home and tell my wife and little girl what had happened and how I was hurt. I though I was going to die."

COOLIDGE CITES G. O. P. RECORD

Says Achievements of Party Have Wiped Away Tears of World.

The accomplishments of the present administration are wiping away the tears of the world and are healing the wounds of the nation, Vice President Calvin Coolidge said in an address before the Indiana Republican Editorial association.

Coolidge said the Republican party assumed control at a time "when the nation had been without responsible leadership for a year and a half."

Declaring that the first great act of the present administration was the selection of cabinet officers, "sound and seasoned in public service," Coolidge reviewed the activities of the President and the congress since last March.

"Congress, convening in April, directed its first steps to ending the state of war," said Coolidge. "It did this by forming a treaty of peace with Germany.

"The long pending treaty with Columbia was ratified, an example of justice, running into generosity which, no doubt, will be for our financial advantage.

"The present administration offered Mexico a treaty which recognized that government and at the same time protected our interests. This treaty has not been accepted. Notwithstanding the lack of any standards on the part of the Russian soviet government, the suffering of the Russian people so touched this country that $20,000,000 was appropriated for relief.

"The main object of congress was to adjust financial conditions. From the work of Budget Commissioner Dawes, the nation's expenses were reduced from five and a half billion dollars last year to about four billion this year and an estimated three and a half billion next year.

"Taxes have been reduced so that the door of opportunity has been reopened so that youth and ambition may again compete with established industries without being taxed to death.

"It is the policy of the party in power to preserve the American market for American agriculture and to assist to the farmer by increasing the prosperity of his customers," he said.

He concluded by saying that the arms conference had resulted in outlawing of the newly found barbarities of war, banished armament from the sea and substituted law for might and conference for coercion.

LEPROSY BEING CHECKED GRADUALLY IN QUEENSLAND

Encouraging results are attending the efforts of the health authorities in Queensland to check leprosy with the treatments of the chaulmoogra oil specific evolved by, Dr. A. L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii, says a health board announcement.

Discharge of five European patients from the Peel island lazarette, near Brisbane, is contemplated, as the treatments have removed all traces of the disease from them. The five patients include one woman, and frequent tests during the past year failed to reveal symptoms of leprosy, it was said,

Cat Spears Flying Fish; Her Mother Was Beer Drinker

Mary Jane, daughter of Zulia, beer drinking cat of the steamer Maracaibo, Red line, was one of the kittens Zulia led in revolt off the Maracaibo when she couldn't get beer for them longer.

Now a grown up cat, Mary Jane has a job as mascot on the Philadelphia of the same line. This much of the story of Mary Jane—and the added fact that Mary Jane's fur in color, with the exception of half the nigh hind leg, which is white, matches the dingy paint of the Philadelphia—are vouched for by ship news reporters. But for the rest of the tale there is nothing but the word of the purser, the ship's doctor and Captain Goodwin.

"We have had cats and cats on the Philadelphia, but when it comes to catching flying fish the championship goes to Mary Jane," said Purser Woods James. "Her mother, Zulia, was pretty good in her day but she quit us in the interval between prohibition and the re-establishment of the three-mile limit bar and she has never came back. Zulia, at her best, however, never caught more than 11 flying fish on one trip between here and Curacao.

"Mary Jane, on the other hand, made a record of 27 on this trip, and she had her claws in two more which were whoppers and got away.

"This cat's system is to sit in an open port hole near the waterline and reach out for the fish as they fly past. She seldom misses one that comes within range."

Makes Last Voyage

Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

MAN has defied Nature but he hasn't conquered it. Another instance of this was experienced last week when Washington was buried under a two-foot blanket of snow. This snow on top of a theater caused the roof to collapse and kill over 100 people and injure many more. Concrete and steel gave way under the weight and buried the fun-seeking audience beneath tons of twisted steel and wet snow.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, will never more travel over frozen trails seeking new land in the ice-bound regions of the world. He died while on a journey to the Antarctic.

The high tax lash makes folks wiser. It opens their eyes, their ears, their pocketbooks and their minds.—Sandles.

Democratic chieftains are now seeking funds and more funds in an effort to put a Democratic congress in Washington at the next election. They are criticizing the Newberry expenditures in one breath and asking for money to elect their own candidates in another.

Farmers, in conference in Washington, approved the sea route through the St. Lawrence. A treaty with Canada will be negotiated by the state department for this seaway and sent to the senate for ratification. When the plan goes through the Great Lakes ports will be connected directly with the Atlantic.

National agricultural conference asks that congress and President Harding take steps right away to re-establish the value of farm products on a parity with those of other commodities.

Congressman Fess of Ohio has a man's size job before him. He is the head of the Republican congressional committee. At the last two elections he was victorious in electing Republican congresses but the Democrats are expected to put up a strong fight next Fall.

Everybody who is interested in the Boy Scouts should not fail to read what Martha Holden has to say about them on the Household page.

Liquor law violators will have to watch their step as the prohibition commissioner has announced a new drive throughout the nation to clean up the country of bootleggers.

This Is Silver Lining

A possible shortage of ukeleles, guitars and souvenirs made of the famous koa (Hawaiian mahogany) is threatened as a result of a recent conflagration in a Honolulu planing mill and lumber yard. The fire destroyed a pile containing 10,000 feet of koa wood.

FALLING THEATER ROOF BURIES JOYFUL CROWD

SNOW TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON FATAL TO 95

Tons of Snow Break Down Roof of Playhouse, Entombing Audience Under Concrete and Steel.

Four stark walls surrounding a hill of snow, crumpled steel and broken blocks of concrete are all that remain of the Knickerbocker theater, in the heart of Washington's exclusive residence section.

Weighted down by tons of wet snow, the roof of the moving picture house collapsed last Saturday night while an audience of 300 people were laughing at a screen comedy. Tragedy succeeded mirth as snow, concrete and steel crashed down, blotting out the lives of at least 95 fun seekers and injuring 133 others.

Among those prominent on the list of dead was former Representative A. J. Barchfield, formerly of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Virginia Farraud, sister of Minister Bianchi of Guatemala. Most of the dead laid Monday in the basement of the nearby Christian Science church to which they were removed for identification. Many of the fatally injured also were taken there, later to swell the total of victims.

Was Exclusive Theater.

The Knickerbocker, one of the newest and largest of the capital's motion picture houses, was rated as one of the most exclusive, drawing its patronage from the northwest residential section in the vicinity of upper Connecticut avenue.

Family groups predominated in the audience which gathered to watch the showing of a rollicking comedy and it was upon these that the roof, backed by tons of wet snow, descended with barely a whispered warning. In the entire audience but one person was found who had become aware of impending doom in time to reach an exit. A number of others worked their way to safety through scant openings in the wreckage.

The exact number in the theater when the steel and concrete span of the roof buckled and fell under its three-foot load of snow, probably never will be known.

The stories of perhaps 100 who got out uninjured have been reported. These account for a few more than 300 in the audience that was roaring in laughter at a filmed comedy when the roof fell on them like a blanket, carrying down the front of the wide balcony in its crash.

Normally the theater has had every seat filled at that hour and nearly 2,000 persons was its capacity. The same unprecedented snowfall which brought death to the venturesome few, kept the many at home.

Street car traffic had been abandoned and streets and sidewalks were all but impassable with drifts.

The crash swept the supports out from under the balcony, apparently, and this hinged down at an angle of 45 degrees, adding to the tangled mass of wreckage on the floor below.

Following the rule of motion picture audiences and with an almost empty house to pick from, those on the main floor had grouped themselves in the rows of seats just below the front of the balcony.

They were back far enough to see well and the front and back rows were almost empty.

At the point they had chosen, the danger proved to be just double. Few of those seated there could have escaped. Even if the falling concrete slabs and steel work of the roof missed them, the solid mass of the balcony front came down on the first wreckage with crushing weight.

The gleaming brass rail that adorned the balcony front lay spread over the wreckage of the roof 15 feet below when rescuers reached the scene.

Those farther back on the main floor probably all escaped. The beams that supported the back end of the balcony did not let go their clutch on the wall. The wide sweep of seats they supported tilted down until the wreckage below took the weight off the front end, then stood covering the back rows of the main floor like a tent.

The front rows of the balcony were ground to a twisted mass of ruin in the fall. There was no wood in the structure. It was all steel and concrete, but the enormous weight of the balcony was itself sufficient to wind the tortured beams into fantastic shapes.

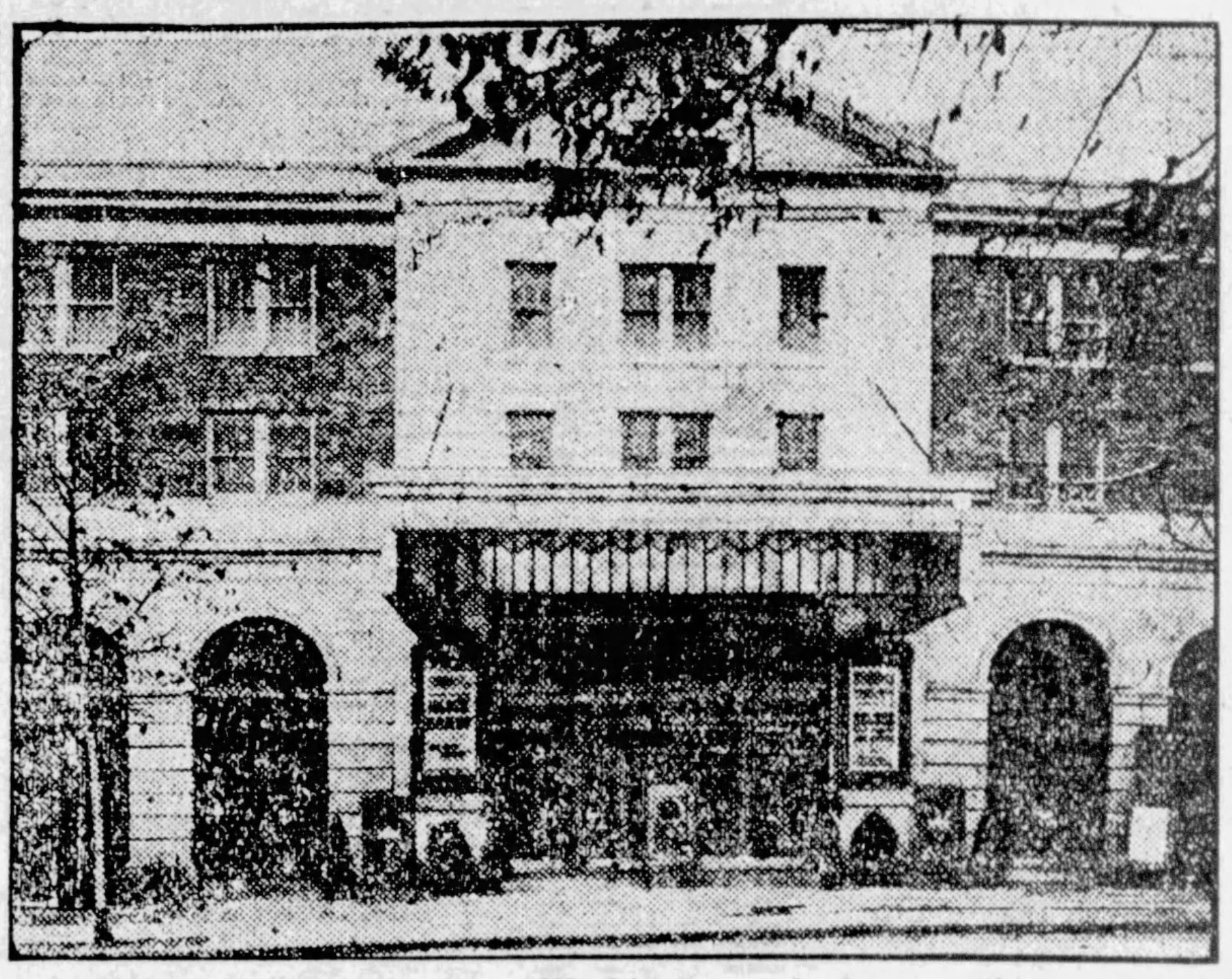
Rescuers on Job.

Frantic calls for aid went out as soon as those in the double-walled structures which form the Eighteenth street and back wall of the auditorium realized what had happened. These two three-floor wings form the offices, a store along the Eighteenth street front, and house the stairways and the approaches and exits both on that side and along the back wall, and they were not involved in the disaster, which was confined to the auditorium itself.

Later this store and corridors became the first aid stations as the mangled victims were dragged from the wreckage.

Firemen fought their way through heaping snow drifts in answer to a general alarm. Police patrols filled with men skidded through the white muck and in answer to a summons marines from the barracks clear across the city came at double time, panting through the heavy going.

Theater Which Collapsed



Knickerbocker theater, Washington playhouse, the roof of which collapsed last Saturday night under the weight of a heavy snow. The Knickerbocker was erected before the war and was regarded as one of the most beautiful and best constructed of its kind in the United States.

The building stands in an acute angled corner of 18th street and Columbia road, Northwest, the heart of the most favored residence section of the capital.

SCORES PACE LONG AISLES OF THE DEAD IN CHURCH SEEKING LOST LOVED ONES

Recovered from the wreck and horror of the ruined Knickerbocker theater in Washington, a pitiful stream of mangled bodies, dead and living, flowed all Saturday night and Sunday into the lower rooms of a Christian Science church a few hundred yards away.

At the first word of the disaster the place was thrown open to those stricken folk and the hundreds of others who came to search for their dead or injured.

And as the full weight of the losses became known the dead monopolized the space, crowding the injured to the small rooms. It was merely a first aid station for those taken crushed, but alive, from the wreckage. They were carried in stretchers over the slippery pavement with lines of soldiers keeping the crowds far back.

Doctors and nurses and women eager to help the suffering or bereaved waited in the church. They tenderly washed away the gray dust of the crumpled concrete, the grime and caked blood, blackened by hours of waiting pinned under the debris, before the rescuers cut the victims loose. Bandages were applied and the injured were whisked away to hospitals or home.

The dead lay long in the double rows in which they stretched across the floor, lay until a tearful relative or friend, a husband or wife, a father or mother, recognized the crushed form at last.

Walk Aisle of Death.

Up and down these aisles of the dead walked those whose fears had drawn them here because of someone missing in the family circle. Women already weeping in certainty of what they must find sooner or later beneath the blankets that shielded the sleepers made the journey of sorrow many times before they found what they sought.

Some of these seekers came with the dirt and grime of the wreckage upon them still. Some had passed through the crash of roof and balcony only to leave a dear one dead in the tangled mass. They had worked hours with the rescuers to find that one, only to turn now and then for a huried trip to the chamber of death.

Eleven times death struck down husband and wife, side by side. They died as they watched the swift picturing of the film. But many other times it was only the wife or the husband who perished and the survivor must make the terrible pilgrimage of recognition in the grim chamber of the dead.

Few Children Killed.

The times when children were taken were sparingly few. Usually the big theater has been in its earlier hours of a Saturday night the gathering place of a host of youngsters come with their parents. But the snowstorm that wrecked the Knickerbocker kept most of the little folk at home that night.

Up the long path, trodden through heavy snow, that ran from the temporary morgue to the Knickerbocker, struggled the stretcher squads, army and navy men mostly. Commissioned officers held the doors of the church entrance, and with gentleness and sympathy sifted out those who sought their dead from others drawn by morbid curiosity.

Above all there was quietness at the church in spite of the urgent and never ceasing activity. The losers in the Knickerbocker disaster, neither the physically hurt nor the bereaved, gave voice to their suffering. And it was the testimony of the first who reached the theater that the outcry there in the ruin was little and soon stilled.

Some of the dead were alive when rescue work begun, but died before the saving hands could reach them. One girl child, pinned under a beam, died with both hands in those of an army officer who was directing her release. One man, pinned beside his dead wife, was freed from pain with the hypodermic needle and survived the long night to a safe removal.

FARMERS WANT HARDING'S HELP TO FIX VALUES

Law Sought to Establish Fair Exchange Value on Products of Agricultural Class of People.

Immediate steps to re-establish the value of farm products on a parity with those of other commodities was asked of congress and President Harding by the national agricultural conference through the unanimous adoption of a resolution to that effect. The resolution was contained in a report from the marketing committee and members said its adoption meant that "something must be done by the President and congress immediately."

The resolution said: "It is the sense of this committee that the congress and the President of the United States should take such steps as will immediately re-establish a fair exchange value for all farm products with that of all other commodities."

The conference at the same time rejected a resolution of the National Farmers' Union, offered by J. S Wannamaker of South Carolina, which would have called for a government minimum price guarantee on farm products.

Some measure of stabilization of prices was advocated by J. M. Anderson of St. Paul, Minn., who said some such step should be taken until Europe is restored economically. He favored participation of the United States in the European readjustments, but said:

"We don't want to embarrass the President by asking more entanglements in foreign affairs."

Ask Wheat Guarantee.

E. B. Page of North Dakota asked for a minimum guarantee on wheat for two years. The conference previously had adopted a resolution which read:

"With respect to the question of government price guarantees, we feel that there should be a comprehensive study of this subject, therefore we urge that the congress cause a careful investigation of this whole problem to be made by some proper authority which will report its findings as early as practicable."

Co-operation of farm marketing also was recommended and indorsed.

Other recommendations of the marketing committee, which were approved by the conference, called for:

Clarification by congress of the rights of farmers to organize co-operative organizations for the buying of supplies and marketing of their products; orderly marketing of crops through co-operative associations of farmers, preferably on a commodity basis; adequate federal and state information services; adequate warehousing, terminal facilities and storage plants for farm products, including temporary storage facilities in producing districts; a federal cold storage law; practical means of making stored products more generally available as a basis for loans; standard grading of commodities; studies of marketing costs and business methods.

DELEGATES FROM MANY NATIONS TO ATTEND MEET

One hundred and ten states and nations of the world are expected to be represented at the general conference of Seventh Day Adventists to be held in San Francisco from May 11 to 30.

Practically every leader of the church will be present, as this will be the quadrennial session of the governing body of the denomination. Between 6,000 and 7,000 delegates, in all, are looked for.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

IN AN ADDRESS to the members of a club in his home town of Marion, last week, D. R. Crissinger, comptroller of the currency, made this statement:

"I want to remind you that there is only one way economically by which conditions can be righted and that is for the people to get to work and save and for the governments of Europe to get themselves in shape and have a budget that will come near a balance, because as long as they use the printing press to make money there can be no real progress. The purpose of the Genoa conference is to devise ways to make these governments self-sustaining and it would be a God's blessing if the people of the United States would get themselves on a cash basis for 10 years. That would do more toward solving the problems of the world than anything else."

Mr. Crissinger said that practically all of the gold of the world is hoarded in the United States. We cannot get it to the people of Europe because we cannot trade with them. They haven't any money with which to buy. We cannot buy of them because if we do we ruin every industry in the United States. "Our duty is to offer an opportunity to the people of Europe to save themselves, instead of giving them charity."

A Difficult Problem.

"How this hoarded gold can be made useful, so the people of the Old World can get credit and buy the things we have to sell," says the comptroller, "is the great and fundamental problem we have to solve before prosperity can come."

These things were said to fellow townsmen, neighbors and friends of Mr. Crissinger and of President Harding. It was as if one of our readers, after thorough investigation of conditions, might speak his mind to a friendly neighbor.

If there is hope in the situation it is in this assurance from Comptroller Crissinger:

"I don't know of a soul in Washington, outside the halls of congress, who has to execute laws and give thought to those problems who is not striving with heart and soul to give the people relief and happiness. In view of all our difficulties, under this flag of ours lives the happiest, best nurtured, most prosperous people in the world, even though that people does not realize and appreciate it."

Shall this most prosperous people help the world, and to what extent? America sent nearly two million men to Europe and put an end to the greatest war in history. Did this country's duty to civilization end there? This nation loaned European nations about 10 billion dollars. Shall it insist upon the collection of the debt?

Genoa Conference Means Much.

Philip Gibbs says it is his opinion there is no doubt at all that the Genoa conference will decide one way or the other whether Europe and other parts of the world, affected by European conditions, are going to get a chance at gradual recovery and renewed vitality under a policy of peace conciliation and economical readjustment, or whether they are going to be condemned definitely to moral and industrial disease ending in the death of their old form of civilization.

Here it is again, quoting the great English correspondent:

"Once again it will be a leadership or lack of leadership in the United States which will have the casting vote in the decision of human fate."

H. G. Wells, another great English author, wants the United States to take charge of European affairs.

Great Chance for Trouble.

If the United States is looking for further trouble here is the opportunity. Accept the suggestion of Wells or the more serious one made by Gibbs. Says the latter:

"If America abstains from using its side of an economical and political truce, or if it uses its influence on the side of those who desire to uphold the present conditions of Europe as arranged by the treaty of Versailles and by the passionate intolerance of people who would rather see Europe wrecked than abate one jot of impossible claims, then I am afraid we may all resign ourselves to a deep-dug ruin."

Some job, if we may use a slang phrase. To persuade France to go easy with Germany in the matter of reparations requires considerable entanglement in European political affairs. Are our statesmen ready to make the plunge? They have shown no such inclination so far.

Have European nations lost all their self-reliance? Some day Americans may get tired of the call for help from overseas.

Our Own Difficulties.

Comptroller Crissinger has called attention to the necessity of work and thrift in this country; and for the governments of Europe to get themselves in shape and have a budget that will come near a balance. There is in his address no suggestion of his country taking part in the Genoa conference.

There is inclination among Americans to call for legislation to solve problems. But legislation rarely does what is expected of it.

President Harding must have had some such thought in mind when he addressed the Farmers' Conference. He appealed for an honest, unbiased and patriotic consideration of the country's agricultural problem. "Your work here," he said, "will be of value precisely as you address yourselves to the realities, the matters of fact, the understanding of conditions as they are, and the proposal of feasible and practicable methods of dealing with those conditions."

FEDERAL COAL BOARD URGED

Senator Kenyon Proposes Body Modeled After Rail Tribunal.

A government tribunal for regulation of the coal industry under a statutory code of industrial law enforced only by power of public opinion was recommended in a report presented to the senate by Chairman Kenyon of the labor committee, which recently investigated disorders in the West Virginia-Kentucky coal fields.

The report held that both coal operators and miners were responsible for the recent fatal conflicts and property destruction in West Virginia and said mutual concession by the coal operator and the United Mine Workers would have to be made to end the conflict.

"The issue is perfectly plain," said Mr. Kenyon's report. "The operators in this particular section of West Virginia — openly announce — that they will not employ men belonging to the unions. . . . . And further, that they have the right and will exercise it if they desire, to discharge a man if he belongs to the union. . . . On the other hand, the United Mine Workers are determined to unionize these fields, which are practically only the large and important coal fields in the United States not unionized."

The proposal for a federal coal tribunal and code of laws applying both to operators and miners was his personal suggestion, Senator Kenyon said. Other members of the investigating committee did not sign the report and are at liberty to submit individual reports.

The proposed government coal board would be organized, under Senator Kenyon's suggestion, like the railway labor board, representing employes, employers and the public, and would be appointed by the President. The industrial code would be enacted by congress and its principles interpreted by the board.

Women Smoking Less

A survey among the women undergraduates of Oxford shows that the number of smokers is steadily decreasing.

LAKE SEAWAY ENDORSED BY FARMER BODY

Participation of Railroads and Workers in Aiding Price Deflation Advocated by Conference.

The national agricultural conference went on record in adopting its transportation committee's report as favoring participation by railroad labor and railroad corporations in the general price deflation, after it had stricken from another committee's report a recommendation for repeal of the Adamson eight-hour law and the "bringing down" of wages in railroad labor and other industrial labor to a parity with the return received by the farmer.

The debate on the question of wage "deflation" was long and at times vehement. The proposal was strenuously fought by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was a delegate to the conference.

Waterway Endorsed.

The conference also endorsed a proposal that the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway project be completed after one committee's recommendation to this effect had been lost. Action for repeal of the six per cent guarantee clause of the transportation act, defeated during the labor debate also received favorable action on a later report.

The conference commended completion of the projects at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and urged that the government accept the offer of Henry Ford to lease them. Reduction of freight rates on farm products, live stock and products of allied industries to the basis prior to the increase of August, 1920, also was urged as well as the restoration of certain rate making powers to state railroad commissions. Readjustment of rates affecting other commodities should follow as quickly as possible, it was added. Legislation to prevent the railroads from including the land multiple in making up their re-valuations was further recommended.

Would Develop Rivers.

Development of the Mississippi river as an artery of commerce was advocated with the adoption of a report which declared that "during and since the war there has been a great increase in navigation in the lower Mississippi river and on the Ohio river."

Development of navigation on the Missouri, Ohio and Red rivers also was suggested in this report as well as joint water and rail rates and terminals.

The conference went on record as opposing repeal of the Panama canal tolls, saying "the people of the United States have invested a large sum of money in the Panama canal."

Other recommendations included: Development of hydro-electric power projects to make current available to the small consumer on the farm and in the village.

Closer co-ordinate of railway, waterway and highway transportation.

Appointment of a commission to work out a national land policy including reclamation, irrigation, grazing and colonization problems in co-operation with similar bodies in the various states.

Oppose Forest Devastation.

Opposition to the opening of any more land for farming purposes pending readjustment of conditions in agriculture.

Stoppage of forest devastation, development of effective methods of fire prevention, increase in reserves and extension of research.

Enactment by congress of laws providing intermediate credits for farmers through commodity financing, continuation of the war finance corporation pending such action, amendment of the federal reserve and farm loan acts, congressional investigation of crop insurance, a constitutional amendment providing issuance of tax free securities except bonds and other obligations of federal farm loan banks, re-enactment of an excess profits tax and equal consideration for agriculture with other industry in any tariff policy were recommended.

The report also protested against enactment of any consumption sales or manufacturer's tax and urged representation by the United States in a conference for economic and financial reconstruction in Europe to ascertain what this country can do toward re-establishment of international credit.

WELL WELL WELL, HOW'S THE OL' FOOT, EH?—— BE ABLE TO HOP AROUND ON IT PRETTY SOON, WONT YOU——?
EUROPE
U S CONGRESS
EUROPE'S DEBT
Harding

GUESS WE'LL HAVE TO BE A LITTLE CAREFUL HOW WE POKE THAT. IT SEEMS TO BE PRETTY SORE.

Daughter of Rich Sahara Emperor Marries in Paris

Jacqueline Lebaudy, daughter of the late Jacques Lebaudy, self-styled "emperor of the Sahara," has been married in Paris to Roger Sudreau, it was learned through an announcement by Ernest S. Suffern, administrator of the estate of the young woman's father. Lebaudy, an eccentric figure, was shot and killed by his wife three years ago, when he attacked her and her daughter at the family home in Long Island. Mme. Lebaudy was acquitted by a Nassau county court when brought to trial.

About 20 years ago, Jacques Lebaudy and his brother Max, who claimed they inherited a vast fortune from their father, began to attain prominence in dispatches from Europe. After Max died, leaving to his brother his share of the father's estate, the latter conceived a plan of forming an African empire, and ordered built in London a magnificent throne. International complications developed and the plan came to nothing.

W. C. T. U. TO WORK TO DRY CUBAN AND MEXICAN OASES

Women's Christian Temperance Union announces a campaign "to carry the truth about prohibition into Cuba and Mexico" in the hope of drying up those two oases in the prohibition desert.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, world and national president of the W. C. T. U., personally will conduct the campaign, starting on a lecture tour into the two countries this month.

Has Many Autos

Michigan, the automobile state, has 485,367 automobiles and trailers in operation within its borders. Of the number 426,384 are pleasure cars, 54,053 commercial cars and 4,330 trailers.

The increase in motor cars registered during 1921 was approximately 65,000 over the number in 1920. More than $6,750,000 was collected in automobile license fees in Michigan last year.

LAKES-TO-SEA ROUTE THROUGH N. Y. PRESENTED

Measure Is Introduced in House to Use New York Water Route Instead of St. Lawrence.

A bill offered in the house by Representative Reed of New York admits the desirability of opening the Great Lakes to ocean commerce, but provides that the connection with the sea shall be by means of a canal across New York state instead of deepening the St. Lawrence river.

The Reed bill is understood to have the unqualified endorsement of the entire New York delegation which has been most active in opposing the St. Lawrence waterways project.

Pleases Middle West.

Introduction of the measure marks the first admission by the New Yorkers that an important national benefit would be realized through the linking of the Great Lakes, with the ocean, and as such it is hailed with considerable gratification by Middle Western representatives who have long been trying to convince New York state that the bringing of ocean vessels to lake ports would confer great economic and commercial advantages to a large section of the country.

A statement issued by Representative Reed indicates that the New Yorkers believe that an outlet from the lakes to the sea via the St. Lawrence would be without benefit while an outlet which traverses their state and ends at the congested port of New York would confer innumerable blessings.

Proponents of the St. Lawrence project maintain that the route proposed in the Reed bill would prove impracticable and that the waterway would be inadequate for the passage of large vessels.

"All-American Route."

Representative Reed calls his canal the "All-American route," evidently with an intention of discrediting the St. Lawrence route because it lies partly in Canadian territory.

The "All-American" canal would start at Buffalo, running thence to Olcott on Lake Ontario to a point near Oswego by the lake. Then there would be a canal to and through Oneida lake and thence by natural streams and the New York state barge canal to the Hudson and down that stream to New York city. Vessels larger than those using the barge canal could not traverse this route.

Congressman Reed declares that this route can be used at least a month longer than the St. Lawrence route and that it is entirely free from fogs and icebergs, which he says "befest the St. Lawrence at all seasons, not alone in the Winter but during the Summer."

TARIFF ADJUSTMENT BOARD ANNOUNCED BY C. OF C.

Legislative provision for flexible tariff rates to be administered by a tariff adjustment board having "quasi-judicial" functions is included among other tariff recommendations to which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been committed by a referendum vote of its membership, it was announced last week. Other propositions adopted in the referendum were: "Reasonable protection for American industries in destructive competition," maintenance of the "anti-dumping" principle, encouragement of export trade and adequate tariff measures to meet foreign discrimination.

TAKE STEPS TO NEGOTIATE PACT FOR SEA ROUTE

Vote on Agreement Will Test Strength of Advocates of St. Lawrence Plan in Senate.

It has been made known at the White House that steps already have been taken for the negotiation of a treaty between Canada and the United States providing for the deepening of the St. Lawrence river to admit ocean traffic to the Great Lakes.

When concluded, President Harding will lay the agreement before the senate and ask for its ratification.

The first test of strength between advocates and opponents of the St. Lawrence plan will come upon the question of ratification of this treaty. The instrument will set forth the terms upon which the United States and Canada shall undertake the gigantic improvement and, if it is formally accepted by both countries, the Canadian parliament and the American congress will then pass the necessary legislation to carry out the work.

Negotiate with British.

The state department already has taken up the question of a treaty on the St. Lawrence project with the British ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes. The British government is expected to assent to Canada's proceeding independently in the matter and then the Canadian authorities and the state department will negotiate directly.

While various measures have been introduced in congress designed to bring about the St. Lawrence improvement along the lines suggested by the international joint commission, no action is likely to be taken on these bills until the treaty has been concluded. The joint commission recommended that a treaty be negotiated, it being declared that, in the absence of an agreement covering all details of the mammoth undertaking, the American congress could not enact legislation governing a project in which another country is greatly concerned.

When the treaty is concluded it will cover every phase of the project, it is believed. It is understood to be the opinion of President Harding and his close advisers that Canadian and American representatives will have little trouble in reaching an agreement.

Bond Sale Proposed.

It is believed at this time that some method of financing the undertaking will be evolved which will provide for the formation of a joint finance corporation under the auspices of the Canadian and American governments which shall have power to issue bonds to an amount necessary to complete the improvement. It is felt that these bonds will find a ready sale and thereby provide the two countries with ample funds for the work without making drafts upon their treasuries necessary. The treaty will probably provide for the formation of such a joint corporation and then, after its ratification congress and the Canadian parliament will pass the necessary legislation.

However, in view of the fact that the treaty will to all intents and purposes cover every phase of the question, the question of ratification of this agreement in the senate will virtually decide the fate of the project. Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, one of the pioneers in the St. Lawrence waterways movement, likely will lead the fight in the senate for ratification with Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin rendering able assistance. Senators Townsend and Lenroot conferred recently with President Harding and found the latter an enthusiastic believer in the benefits of the St. Lawrence improvement.

The house, by a vote of 153 to 74, decided to leave the St. Lawrence question in the hands of the interstate and foreign commerce committee. Members of the rivers and harbors committee moved that the matter be reassigned to their body, but their effort was without avail. The house adopted by a vote of 129 to 41 a motion that any measure designed to raise revenue for the purpose of deepening the St. Lawrence shall be referred to the house ways and means committee for consideration. Several months are likely to pass before the house is called upon to act on the St. Lawrence question as it is believed that the process of negotiating and securing ratification of the treaty will take that long, even though little difficulty in securing an agreement suitable to Canada is expected.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, J. V. Johnson, Room 50, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month. —Advertisement

New Mail Sorting System

Heads of the postoffice department have been invited to Auburn, Neb., to inspect a new system for sorting rural mail. Postmaster William Harmon, originator of the plan, says his system saves more than one-third of the time formerly required to distribute mail for rural routes. The system, which Harmon says is the last word of simplicity, has been operating for six months on several rural routes out of Auburn.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

After brief hearings the ways and means committee of the house will undertake the framing of a soldiers' bonus bill at once for report to that body, where it probably will be the continuing order of business until passed. This is a program of action agreed upon by Republican members.

Republican house members in caucus last week adopted a resolution containing this instruction to the committee and declaring that once reported the measure should be kept before the house until passed. The caucus was said to have given no instructions to the committee as to what revenue raising provision should be incorporated in the bill. It was understood to have been agreed that this should be threshed out by the committee first, subject to later caucus action. Considerable sentiment developed during the discussion, it was said, in favoring of making cash provisions of the bill less attractive than formerly proposed and increasing the desirability of the insurance and home and farm aid options.

Announcing his opposition to the allied debt funding bill in its present form, Senator Johnson, California Republican, irreconcilable in the League of Nations said that the proposed funding law would so involve the United States in European affairs that "you won't need a League of Nations to drag you into every imbroglio across the water."

The California senator offered an amendment providing that agreements entered into with debtor nations by the refunding commission created by the bill be subject to the approval of congress. Negotiations to be carried on under authority of the proposed act, he declared, would involve the largest financial transactions between nations in the history of the world and for that reason congress should move with the utmost caution.

President Harding's announcement before the agricultural conference that he favors the St. Lawrence waterways project and the intimation from the Whit House that the President would soon address congress on the subject, have given powerful impetus to the fight to obtain favorable congressional action on the plan to join the Great Lakes to the sea.

One of the New York congressmen who has been most active in combatting the St. Lawrence improvement stated Monday evening that President Harding's attitude and his declared intention to urge his views upon congress would be sufficient to gain favorable action by congress at the present session.

The house declared itself in favor of the federal government exerting its authority in an effort to stamp out lynching, passing by a vote of 230 to 119 the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

Seventeen Republicans joined 102 Democrats in voting in the opposition while eight Democrats and one Socialist, London, New York, voted with 221 Republicans in favor of the measure.

Republicans who voted in the negative are: Barbour, California; Brown, Tennessee; Clouse, Tennessee; Curry, California; French, Idaho; Herrick, Oklahoma; Hersey, Maine; Jones, Pennsylvania; Kelly, Michigan; Layton, Delaware; Luce, Massachusetts; Nolan, California; Parker, New Jersey; Robertson, Oklahoma; Sinnott, Oregon; Slemp, Virginia; Stafford, Wisconsin..

Democrats who voted in the affirmative are: Campbell, Pennsylvania; Cochran, New York; Cullen, New York; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Johnson, Kentucky; Mead, New York; O'Brien, New Jersey; Rainey, Illinois.

The bill provides life imprisonment or lesser penalties for persons who participate in lynchings and for state, county and municipal officials who fail through negligence to prevent them. The measure also stipulates that the county in which mobs form or kill anyone shall forfeit $10,000 to the family of the victim.

Authority for the coinage of the Grant memorial gold dollar and silver half has been granted in a bill passed by the senate and sent to the house. The measure provides for the coinage of 10,000 gold dollars and 250,000 silver half dollars.

PROSPECT OF MUZZLE RUFFLES DIGNITY OF LOQUACIOUS SENATORS

Senatorial dignity has been ruffled by the suggestion that senatorial loquacity be muzzled.

"Mr. President, in connection with this resolution to investigate the explosion on the battleship So-and-So, I wish to remind the senate that the nut crop in the west is facing the first crisis in its history."

That kind of speech sounds like it was lifted from the opera comique, but it is not at all a far-fetched parody on the kind of speeches spectators in the senate galleries are often startled to hear enunciated on the floor.

And the suggestion that senatorial loquacity be muzzled simply means that certain senators think speeches of that sort ought to be stopped.

Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, threw the bomb into the camps of his colleagues when he introduced a resolution providing for an amendment to the senate rules to read:

"Debate shall be confined to the question under consideration unless otherwise provided by unanimous consent."

Under present rules a senator is privileged to talk on any subject under the sun any time he can get the recognition of the chair. That is what is called senatorial courtesy.

And very often a senator who has made up his mind to speak on a certain subject will receive recognition during the progress of a hot debate on another subject and side-track the whole topic that was under consideration by a speech, lasting for hours.

A recent incident shows how this works out. During a debate on the Newberry case an agreement was reached to suspend the discussion on a certain date and proceed to the discussion of another subject. A certain senator, at the time set for stopping the debate, raised a point of order and insisted upon his right to an additional discussion of the subject.

After a lengthy wrangle the chair ruled against him and directed the clerk to call up the subject set for consideration at that time. As soon as the subject was called up the senator who had protested against being cut off obtained recognition.

He made a brief reference to the new topic and then launched into a new speech on the Newberry case. Technically the other subject was before the senate and theoretically the senator was discussing it, but actually he was discussing the Newberry case and there wasn't a way in the world to stop him.

Old-time members of the senate, who are great sticklers for the old-time prerogatives of senators, are sure to "buck" and "buck" hard, the attempt to muzzle them. But a group of the newer senators have declared their willingness to give the new plan a trial.

"This seems to me a very wise rule and the only kind of cloture that could be called cloture that I would ever support," declared Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho.

LEPERS' COLONY GROWS SMALLER

Patients Are All Taking Oil Treatment, Says Report From Hawaii.

The leper settlement on the Island of Molokai contains fewer patients than at any time in the past fifty years, says a statement of J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the colony. The decrease, he said, was due to the treatments with the chaulmoogra oil specific evolved by A. L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii.

Practically all of the 485 patients at the colony now are taking the Dean treatment, Mr. McVeigh stated. In commenting upon the popular belief that the children of lepers are afflicted with the disease, Mr. McVeigh, who has been superintendent of the Molokai settlement for many years, said that "both mentally and physically, the children of leprous parents measure up as well, if not better, than those of healthy parents."

"These children are not only normal, but they also have the advantage of the training that is given in the splendidly conducted homes for the children of lepers throughout the world."

Permission to purchase 600 pounds of chaulmoogra oil, from which the Dean specific is derived, has been given by Governor Wallace R. Farrington to Dr. F. F. Trotter, president of the territorial board of health, in order that the territory's supply might not be exhausted. Dr. Trotter, in a letter to the governor, pointed out that Dr. Heiser of the Rockefeller foundation announced recently that the Philippines government would purchase three tons of the oil and that this would virtually consume the world supply.

The territorial board of agriculture has established a chaumoogra plantation at Waiahole, this island, where several thousand saplings have been planted, in order that the increasing demand for the oil may be satisfied.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

DR. HUBERT WORK, first assistant postmaster general, as a matter of formality, has submitted his resignation along with that of his chief, Postmaster General Hays. Dr. Work is thought to be one of those under consideration for the job when Mr. Hays leaves office.

General Pershing declined to accept the Distinguished Service Cross voted him by the army board of awards. When the general found out that Secretary Weeks planned to bestow the medal upon him at a "surprise party" he persuaded Mr. Weeks to call the party off.

Reductions in the wage scales of officers and men on shipping board vessels amounting to more than 15 per cent and effective Feb. 6, have been announced by the board.

Henry Ford has announced a cut of $230 in the price of the Ford tractor, bringing the selling price of the farm machine down to $395.

Much of the coal exported from the United Kingdom is now sold below f. o. b. costs, and it is highly improbable that the British can continue to sell their export coal at present prices, says the fuel division of the United States department of commerce.

Passport restrictions for Americans entering Mexico and Mexicans entering this country from Mexico were abolished Feb. 1 under executive orders signed by President Harding and President Obregon.

A group of New York banks and bankers have loaned $5,000,000 for one year to the Cuban government to cover "the pressing immediate needs of the republic."

The four-power Pacific treaty was described as the probable progenitor of a Pan-Pacific league of nations by Alexander Hume Ford of Honolulu, director of the newly organized Pan-Pacific union, in an address before the national council for limitation of armaments.

Cannibalism in the famine areas of Russia is said to be on the increase. Two women are reported to have been arrested at Samara charged with eating the flesh of two children.

Disorders have again broken out in Cairo, Egypt, resulting in 190 persons being killed and more than 1,000 others injured.

Albert Sarraut, head of the French delegation at the Washington arms parley, is recovering from a bronchial attack.

PRESIDENT HARDING and his advisers have informally conveyed to European statesmen in Washington that the United States does not look with favor at this time on the Genoa economic conference scheduled for March 8, invitations for which have been issued by the Italian government.

Censorship or control by the federal government over the motion picture industry was urged recently upon the senate judiciary sub-committee by Rev. William S. Chase, pastor of Christ church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The contract covering the proposed lease of the government's nitrate and water power projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., has been signed by Henry Ford and returned to the war department. The contract will be presented to congress by Secretary Weeks.

The government is ready to bring suit against the Dayton Wright Co. and the Wright-Martin Aircraft corporation to recover a total of more than 7,000,000 in alleged overpayments on war contracts, Attorney General Daugherty has announced.

Aero club of Switzerland has decided that the start of the Gordon Bennett balloon race will be at Geneva, Aug. 6, 1922, the date previously fixed being changed.

Nellie Bly, in private life Mrs. Robert L. Seaman, a special writer, died Jan. 27 of pneumonia in New York.

More than 90 per cent of the striking packing house workers have voted to continue the strike, which has been in effect since Dec. 5.

Nineteen million persons are suffering intensely for want of food in Russia, and 15,000,000 will die unless succored, the league of nations' international committee on relief has been told.

Nationalization of the Irish railways and banks were among the measures recommended to the Irish government in recent debate in the world congress of the Irish race being held in Paris.

World congress of the Irish race has decided to organize an international Irish league, with branches in all countries where there is a sufficient group of persons of Irish descent.

Surplus properties of the war department, approximating $20,000,000 of materials, will be sold at a series of auctions in different sections of the country this month.

WITH the body of the late Pope Benedict laid away last week under the flagstones of St. Peter's in Rome the interest of the sacred college and the Vatican household has turned to the election of his successor. A conclave has been called for Feb. 2 to choose the new pontiff.

United Synagogue of America has recommended that the coming session of the New York assembly take measures to avoid violations of the federal prohibition laws in the distribution of sacramental wines.

Dr. M. F. Badjer, noted peace delegate, died in Copenhagen recently. He was a winner, with K. P. Arnoldsen, of the Nobel prize in 1898.

Children of the former Emperor Charles and former Empress Zita, will be allowed to pass through Paris whenever they leave Switzerland to join their parents on the Island of Madeira.

Government of the Republic of South China has opened war against cigarets, claiming they are a menace to health and morals.

Prof. Hugo Junkers, noted German scientist, has just completed the design for an all metal monoplane, which will be 260 feet from the tip to tip of the wings. It cannot be built until the allies relinquish their control over German aeronautics.

Snow in Virginia and Georgia last week fell to a depth which marked new records over periods of from three to 20 years.

Queen Victoria of Spain is recovering from the grip, which has compelled her to remain in her apartment.

Germany's note to the reparations commission in response to the commission's demand for explanation of the alleged inability to meet obligations, requests that Germany be relieved of all cash payments in 1922.

Great Britain is preparing to pay the United States 35,000,000 pounds (normally $170,100,000) as an installment on the interest of war loans borrowed from America in war time, on Oct. 1, 1922, it has been learned from an official of the British treasury.

Lillian Russell, former actress, and now the wife of Alexander P. Moore, Pittsburgh newspaper publisher, is in London to study immigration problems. She was appointed to the mission by President Harding.

Moonshine Mash Plugs Sewer in Butte, Mont.

City sewers in Butte, Mont., are blocked by large deposits of moonshine mash, including prune seeds, rye, barley, raisins, corn and cherry pits, City Engineer Henry J. Wiegenstein says.

Home brewers, the engineer concludes, are using sewers for garbage cans to avoid possible detection of their illegal traffic. Six lines of hose, connected to a swirling nozzle, are being used to flush the debris.

Tara's Hall to Be Sold

There is a movement in Ireland to acquire Tara's historic hall for the nation. The property was recently placed on the market, but the price offered did not meet the owner's approval.

Back Weak and Lame for Years

Rub soreness, pain, stiffness right out with a small trial bottle of Old St. Jacobs Oil

St. Jacobs Oil stops any pain, so when your back is sore and lame, or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest St. Jacobs Oil at any drug store, pour a litle in your hand, and rub it right on your aching back, and by the time you count fifty the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled. This soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless, and doesn't burn the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica, backache or rheumatism so promptly. It never disappoints!

YOUR SKIN IS Beautiful!

If only you will give it a chance. Oily or spotted skin, freckles, large pores, pimples and blackheads can now be eliminated.

Mar-vella refines the coarse-grained and over-oily skin, destroys freckles forever, closes pores that are large, draws out the eruptions and blackheads that seem so hopeless and leaves a clean, clear, beautiful skin—and absolutely harmless. Positively guaranteed or your money back. Send $1.00 for bottle or ask for free booklet on "What It Does and How To Use It."

AGNESIAN MAR-VELLA
AGNES C. GRAVES
1st National Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.

35 cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Age Is Judged By Gray Hair

Gray streaks suggest middle age, and start your friends asking how old you really are. Keep your hair its original youthful color by using Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. This dainty colorless liquid, clean and clear as water, brings back the original color safely and surely. No danger of freakish streaks or discoloration. The restored color is even and perfectly natural in all lights. Nothing to wash or rub off. Send coupon for free trial bottle and test as directed on a single lock. State carefully the color of your hair. Better, enclose a lock in your letter. Then, when thoroughly convinced, get full-sized bottle from your druggist or direct.

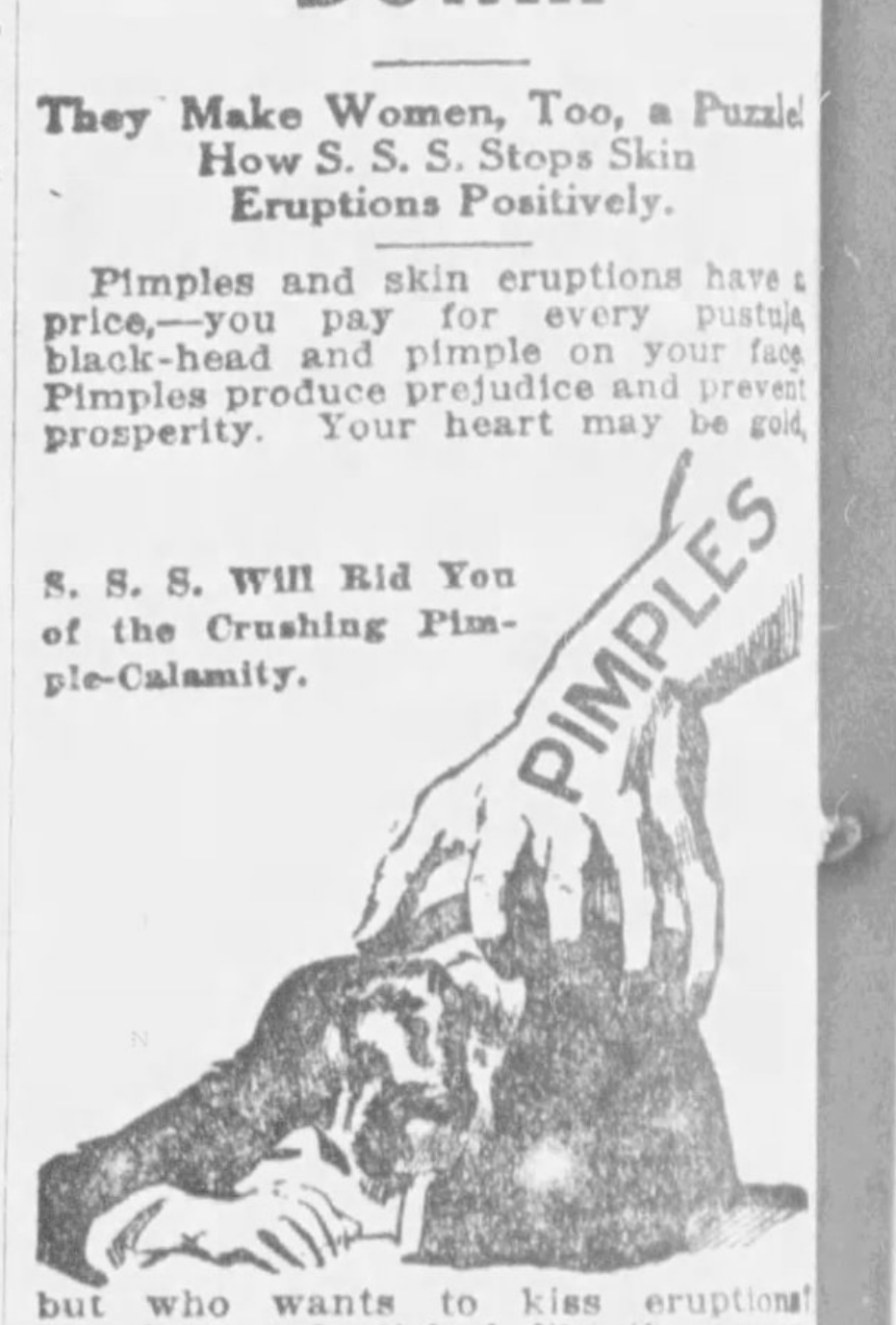
Mary T. Goldman,
1643 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul Minn.
Please send me your FREE trial bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. The natural color of my hair is black... jet black... dark brown... medium brown... light brown...
Name ....
Address ....
(Please print your name and address)

Pimples Keep Young Men Down!

They Make Women, Too, a Puzzle! How S. S. S. Stops Skin Eruptions Positively.

Pimples and skin eruptions have a price,—you pay for every pustule, black-head and pimple on your face. Pimples produce prejudice and prevent prosperity. Your heart may be gold,

S. S. S. Will Rid You of the Crushing Pimple-Calamity.



but who wants to kiss eruptions? Pimply men don't look like the owners of anything. Pimply women, too, are puzzles, with no prospects and no power. Young men and women, here's the positive way out. Physics and purgatives will fail. What you need is a scientific blood-cleanser. S. S. S. is one of the most powerful destroyers of blood impurities. You can prove this in a short time. S. S. S. has been passed on by a jury of millions of people just like yourself. It is considered one of the most powerful vegetable blood-purifiers and flesh-builders in existence. That's why you hear of so many underweight people putting on lost flesh in a hurry, why you hear of so many rheumatics being freed from this scourge, with S. S. S. Start today with S. S. S. and see your face clear and your skin get ruddier, your flesh firmer. It will give you a boost in your career. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

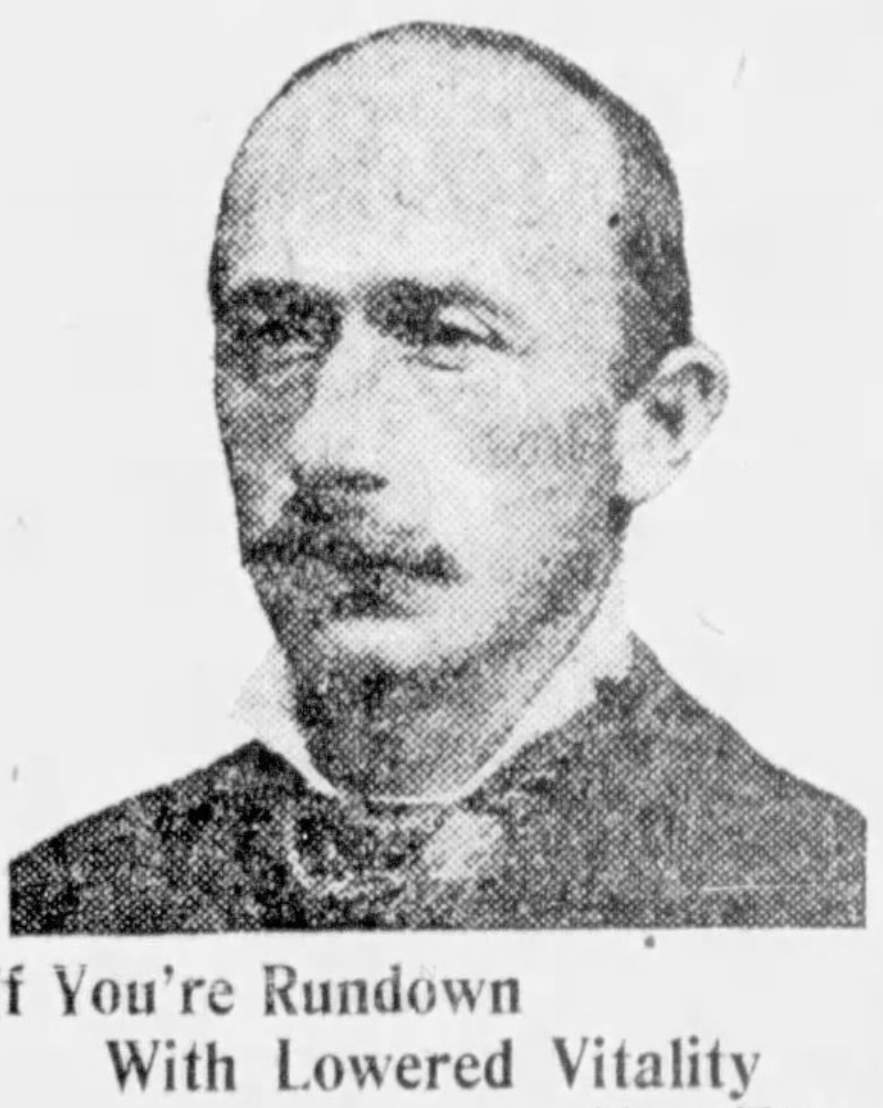
DON'T DESPAIR

If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief by regularly taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles and National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Paul S. Megrue



If You're Rundown With Lowered Vitality Try This:

Cincinnati, Ohio—"Some years ago I suffered from lowered vitality and liver trouble. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now have excellent health. I can never forget what this valuable remedy has done for me and can recommend it for all rundown conditions caused from overwork or for sluggish liver."—Paul S. Megrue, 5501 Madison Road.

Health is your most valuable asset. Do not neglect it. Go at once to your neighborhood drug store and get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. or write for free medical advice.

Help Wanted

We require the services of an ambitious person to do some advertising work right in your own locality. The work is pleasant and dignified. Pay is exceptionally large. No previous experience is required, as all that is necessary is a willingness on your part to carry out our instructions.

If you are at present employed, we can use your spare time in a way that will not interfere with your present employment—yet pay you well for your time.

If you are making less than $150 a month, the offer I am going to make will appeal to you. Your spare time will pay you well—your full time will bring you in a handsome income.

It costs nothing to investigate. Write me today and I will send you full particulars by return mail and place before you the facts so that you can decide for yourself.

ALBERT MILLS, Gen. Manager
Employment Dept.
6606 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience We Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

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A MAN FOR THE AGES

By Irving Bacheller

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Continued From Last Week.

"I'll get after that fellow right away," said Lincoln. "I'm glad to get a chance at one of those men who have been skinning the farmers. I suppose he has other creditors in Tazewell county?"

"I presume there are many of them."

"I'll find out about that," said Lincoln.

They sat down by the fireside in Samson's house.

"Joe has decided that he wants to be a lawyer," said Samson.

"Well, Joe, we'll do all we can to keep you from being a shot-gun lawyer," Abe Lincoln began. "I've got a good first lesson for you. I found it in a letter which Rufus Choate had written to Judge Davis. In it he says that we rightly have great respect for the decisions of the majority, but that the law is something vastly greater and more sacred than the verdict of any majority. 'It is a fine thing,' says he, 'which has stood the test of long experience,—a body of digested rules and processes bequeathed to us by all the ages of the past. The inspired wisdom of the primeval east, the robust genius of Athens and Rome, the keener modern sense of righteousness are in it. The law comes down to us one mighty and continuous stream of wisdom and experience accumulated, ancestral, widening and deepening and washing itself clearer as it runs on, the agent of civilization, the builder of a thousand cities. To have lived through ages of unceasing trial with the passions, interests, and affairs of men, to have lived through the drums and tramplings of conquest, through revolution and reform and all the changing cycles of opinion, to have attended the progress of the race and gathered unto itself the approbation of civilized humanity is to have proved that it carries in it some spark of immortal life.'"

The face of Lincoln changed as he recited the lines of the learned and distinguished lawyer of Massachusetts.

"His face glowed like a lighted lantern when he began to say those eloquent words," Samson writes in his diary. "He wrote them down so that Josiah could commit them to memory."

"That is a wonderful statement," Samson remarked.

Abe answered: "It suggests to me that the voice of the people in any one generation may or may not be inspired, but that the voice of the best men of all ages, expressing their sense of justice and of right, in the law, is and must be the voice of God. The spirit and body of its decrees are as indestructible as the throne of Heaven. You can overthrow them but until their power is re-established as surely it will be, you will live in savagery."

"You do not deny the right of revolution."

"No, but I can see no use for it in America. It has remained for us to add to the body of the law the idea that men are created free and equal. The lack of that saving principle in the codes of the world has been the great cause of injustice and oppression. The voice of revolution here would be like that of Iago in the play and worse. It would be the unscrupulous lawyer, anxious for a fee, who says to a client, living happily with his wife: 'I know she is handsome and virtuous and intelligent and loving but she has her faults. There are lovelier women. I could easily get a divorce for you.' We would quickly throw such a man out of the door. A man's country is like his wife. If she is virtuous and well-disposed he should permit no meddling, odious person to come between them, or to suggest to him that he put poison into her tea. Least of all should he look for perfection in her, knowing that it is not to be found in this world of ours."

Honest Abe rose and walked up and down the room in silence for a moment. Then he added:

"Choate phrased it well when he said 'We should beware of awaking the tremendous divinities of change from their long sleep. Let us think of that when we consider what we shall do with the evils that afflict us.'"

The boy Joe had been deeply interested in this talk.

"If you'll lend me a book I'd like to begin studying," he said.

"There's time enough for that," said Lincoln. "First I want you to understand what the law is and what the lawyer should be. You wouldn't want to be a pettifogger. Choate is the right model. He has a dignity suited to the greatness of his chosen master. They say that before a justice of the peace in a room no bigger than a shoemaker's shop his work is done with the same dignity and care that he would show in the supreme court of Massachusetts. A newspaper says that in a dog case at Beverly he treated the dog as if he were a lion and the crabbed old squire with the consideration due a chief justice."

"He knows how to handle the English language," Samson observed.

"He got that by reading. He is the best read man at the American bar and the best Bible student. There's a lot of work ahead of you, Joe, before you are a lawyer and when you're admitted success comes only of the capacity for work. Brougham wrote the peroration of his speech in defense of Queen Caroline nineteen times."

"I want to be a great orator," the boy exclaimed with engaging frankness.

"Then you must remember that character is the biggest part of it," Honest Abe declared. "Great thoughts come out of a great character and only out of that. They will come even if you have little learning and none of the graces which attract the eye. But you must have a character that is ever speaking even when your lips are silent. It must show in your life and fill the spaces between your words. It will help you to choose and charge them with the love of great things that carry conviction.

"I remember when I was a boy over in Gentryville a shaggy, plain-dressed man rode up to the door one day. He had a cheerful, kindly face. His character began to speak to us before he opened his mouth to ask for a drink of water.

"'I don't know who you are,' my father said. 'But I'd like it awful well if you'd light an' talk to us.' He did and we didn't know till he had gone that he was the governor of the state. A good character shines like a candle on a dark night. You can't mistake it. A firefly can't hold his light long enough to compete with it.

"Webster said in the Knapp trial: 'There is no evil that we cannot either face or fly from but the consciousness of duty disregarded.'

"A great truth like that makes wonderful music on the lips of a sincere man. An orator must be a lover and discoverer of such unwritten laws."

It was nearing midnight when they heard footsteps on the board walk in front of the house. In a moment Harry Needles entered in cavalry uniform with fine top boots and silver spurs, erect as a young Indian brave and bronzed by tropic suns.

"Hello!" he said as he took off his belt and clanking saber. "I hang up my sword. I have had enough of war."

He had ridden across country from the boat landing and arriving so late had left his horse at a livery stable.

"I'm lucky to find you and Abe and Joe all up and waiting for me," he said as he shook their hands. "How is mother?"

"I'm well," Sarah called from the top of the stairway. "I'll be down in a minute."

For an hour more they sat by the fireside while Harry told of his adventures in the great swamps of southern Florida.

"I've done my share of the fighting," he said at length. "I'm going North tomorrow to find Bim and her mother."

"I shall want you to serve a complaint on one Lionel Davis," said Mr. Lincoln.

"I have one of my own to serve on him," Harry answered. "But I hope that our case can be settled out of court."

"I think that I'll go with you as far as Tazewell county and draw the papers there," said Lincoln.

When the latter had left for his lodgings and Joe and his mother had gone to bed, Samson told Harry the details of his visit to Chicago.

"She may have taken the disease and died with it before now," said the young man. "I'll be on my way to Honey Creek in the morning. If she's sick I'll take care of her. I'm not going to worry about Davis. But when I get there I wouldn't wonder if he'd have to worry a little about me."

CHAPTER XXII.

Wherein Abe Lincoln Reveals His Method of Conducting a Lawsuit in the Case of Henry Brimstead et. al., vs. Lionel Davis.

They found many of Davis' notes in Tazewell county. Abe Lincoln's complaint represented seven clients and a sum exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

"Now, Harry, you don't like Davis and I can't blame you for it," said Honest Abe before they parted. "Don't spoil our case by trying to take it out of his hide. First we've got to take it out of his pocket. When I get through there may not be any hide on him worth speaking of, but if there is you can have it and welcome."

With the papers in his pocket Harry went on to the Honey Creek settlement. There he found that the plague had spent itself and that Bim had gone to a detention camp outside the city of Chicago. He rode on to the camp but was not permitted to see her, the regulations having become very strict. In the city he went to the store of Eli Fredenberg. The merchant received him with enthusiasm. Chicago had begun to recover from the panic. Trade was lively. Eli wanted Harry to go to work in the store until he was prepared for the law.

"You must stay here until you haf got a wife already," said the thoughtful Eli. "It is bat for you and Bim to be not marrit so much."

The young man favored both the commercial and the sentimental suggestions of Eli. He had long felt the lure of that promising little city on the lake shore.

"I wish you'd take this complaint and serve it on Davis," he said. "I don't want to see him if I can help it. If you don't mind, you can tell him that I've come to life and am here in the city and that if he kills me again he'd better do it while I'm looking. It would be more decent."

Eli was delighted with a task which promised a degree of discomfort to the man who had endeavored to ruin him. Harry spent the afternoon with Mrs. Kelso and Bim's baby boy. The good woman was much excited by the arrival of the young soldier.

"We have had a terrible year," she said. "We couldn't have lived through it without the help of a friend. Bim went away to take care of the sick in the smallpox neighborhood. She was rather discouraged. Our friend, Mr. Davis, is in love with her. She promised to marry him. It seemed to be the only way out of our troubles. But she will not even write to him now. I think that she is very unhappy."

"I shall not try to increase her troubles, but I shall prevent her from marrying Davis if I can," said Harry.

"Why?"

"Because I think he is dishonest."

"He has convinced me that all the reports are wrong," Mrs. Kelso declared. "I think that he is one of the kindest and best of men."

"I shall not argue with you as to the character of my rival," Harry answered. "The facts will be on record one of these days and then you can form your own judgment. I hope you won't mind my coming here to see you and the baby now and then."

"You are always welcome. But Mr. Davis comes often and feeling as you do it might be unpleasant for you to meet him."

"It would. I'll keep away until the air clears," said Harry.

He wrote a very tender letter to Bim that day. He told her that he had come to Chicago to live so that he might be near her and ready to help her if she needed help. "The same old love is in my heart that made me want you for my wife long ago, that has filled my letters and sustained me in many an hour of peril," he wrote. "If you really think that you must marry Davis, I ask you at least to wait for the developments of a suit which Abe Lincoln is bringing in behalf of many citizens of Tazewell county. It is likely that we shall know more than we do now before that case ends. I saw your beautiful little boy. He looks so much like you that I long to steal him and keep him with me."

In a few days he received this brief reply:

"Dear Harry: Your letter pleased and pained me. I have been so tossed about that I don't know quite where I stand. My brain is like a bridge that has been washed out by the floods. I am picking up the fragments and trying to rebuild it. For a long time my life has been nothing but a series of emotions. What Honest Abe may be able to prove I know not, but I am sure that he cannot disprove the fact that Mr. Davis has been kind and generous to me. For that I cannot ever cease to be grateful. I should have married him before now but for one singular circumstance. My little boy cannot be made to like him. He will have nothing to do with Mr. Davis. He will not be bribed or coerced. Time and kindness do not seem to diminish his dislike. My soul has been drugged with argument and—I cannot help saying it—bribed with favors. But the boy has been steadfast. He has kept his frankness and honesty. I saw in this a prophecy of trouble. I left home and went down into the very shadow of death. It may be that we have been saved for each other by the wisdom of childhood. I must not see you now. Nor shall I see him until I have found my way. Even your call cannot make me forget that I am under a solemn promise. I must keep it without much more delay unless something happens to release me.

"I'm glad you like the boy. He is a wonderful child. I named him Nehemiah for his grandfather. We call him Nim and sometimes 'Mr. Nimble' because he is so lively. I'm homesick to see him and you. I am going to Dixon to teach and earn money for mother and the baby. Don't tell anyone where I am and above all don't come to see me until in good heart I can ask you to come. "God bless you!

"Bim."

In a few weeks the suit came on. It was tried in the new brick court house in Chicago. Davis' defense, as given in the answer, alleged that the notes were to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of lots and that in consequence of the collapse of the boom there had been no such proceeds. His claim was supported by the testimony of his secretary and another and by certain letters of his, promising payment as soon as the land was sold, and by letters from the plaintiffs allowing that grace. As to the understanding upon which the notes were drawn, there was a direct issue of veracity for which Abe Lincoln was exceedingly well prepared. He had gained possession of many facts in the history of the young speculator, including the important one that he had been convicted of fraud in New Orleans. Mr. Lincoln's cross-examination was as merciless as sunlight "falling round a helpless thing." It was kindly and polite in tone but relentless in its searching. When it ended, the weight of Davis' character had been accurately established. In his masterly summing up Mr. Lincoln presented every circumstance in favor of the defendant's position. With remarkable insight he anticipated the arguments of his attorney. He presented them fairly and generously to the court and jury. According to Samson the opposing lawyers admitted in a private talk that Lincoln had thought of presumptions in favor of Davis which had not occurred to them. Therein lay the characteristic of Mr. Lincoln's method in a lawsuit.

"It was a safe thing for him to do for he never took a case in which justice was not clearly on his side," Samson writes. "If he had been deceived as to the merits of a case he would drop it. With the sword of justice in his hand he was invincible."

First he put the thing to be weighed on the scale fully and fairly. Then, one by one, he put the units of gravity on the other side so that the court and jury saw the turning of the balance.

He covered the point at issue with a few words "every one of which drew blood," to quote a phrase from the diary. He showed that the validity of such claims rested wholly on the character of the man who made them, especially when they were opposed to the testimony of people whose honesty had been questioned only by that man.

"Now as to the secretary," said Mr. Lincoln, "I honestly regret that he has disagreed with himself. A young man ought not to disagree with himself as to the truth and especially when he contradicts the oath of witnesses whom we have no reason to discredit. I want to be kind to him on account of his youth. He reminds me of the young man who hired out to a captain in Gloucester and shipped for the China coast and learned presently that he was on a pirate vessel. He had been a young man of good intentions but he had to turn to and help the business along. When the ship was captured he said:

"'I didn't want to be a pirate, but there was only one kind o' politics on that ship and the majority was so large I thought that the vote might as well be unanimous. At first I was in favor of reform but the walkin' was that bad I had to decide between a harp and a cutlass.'

"This parable serves to illustrate the history of most young men who fall into bad company. The walking becomes more or less bad for them. They get into the bondage of Fear. We know not how it may have influenced the action of Cap'n Davis' First Mate. Probably since the hard times began, the walking has looked bad to him but still there was walking. I am sorry it must be said that there was walking and I hope that he will now make some use of it."

He did and in time confessed to Samson Traylor that Mr. Lincoln's reproach had been the saving of him. A judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount of their claim with costs. The character of Lionel Davis had been sufficiently revealed. Even the credulous Mrs. Kelso turned against him. Mr. Lincoln's skill as a lawyer was recognized in the north as well as in the middle counties. From that day forth no man enjoyed a like popularity in Tazewell county.

When Samson and Harry Needles left the court house, there seemed to be no obstacle between the young man and the consummation of his wishes. Unfortunately, as they were going down the steps Davis, who blamed Samson for his troubles, flung an insult at the sturdy Vermonter. Samson, who had then arrived at years of firm discretion, was little disturbed by the anger of a man so discredited. But Harry, on the sound of the hateful words, had leaped forward and dealt the speculator a savage blow in the face which for a few seconds had deprived him of the power of speech. That evening a friend of Davis called at the city hall with a challenge. The hot-blooded young soldier accepted it against the urgent counsel of Samson Traylor, Mr. Lincoln having left the city. It was a fashion of the time for gentlemen to stand up and shoot at each other after such a quarrel. But Davis, since the trial, had no character to defend and therefore no right to enter the field of honor with a man of Harry's standing. But the young officer had promised to fight and was not to be dissuaded.

As to the details of the tragic scene that followed next day, the writer has little knowledge. Samson was not the type of a man for such a chronicle. The diary speaks of his part in it with shame and sorrow and remorse. His mind seems to have been too much engaged with its own fears and thoughts to take note of the color. We may infer from one remark in it that the sky was clear. We know, too, that it was at daybreak when he and Harry rode to a point on the prairie "something more than a mile from the city limits." There he tells us they met Davis and one friend of the latter and two surgeons who had driven to the scene in a box wagon. It is evident, too, that great secrecy had been observed in the plan and its execution and that, until sometime after the last act, Lincoln knew nothing of the later developments in the drama of Davis' downfall. For the rest of the deplorable scene the historian must content himself with the naked details in the diary of a puritan pioneer. They are, at least, direct and derive a certain vividness from their haste to be done with it as a proceeding of which the less said the better.

"I went because there was no escape from it and with the shadow of God's wrath in my soul," Samson writes. "The sun rose as we halted our horses. We paced the field. The two men took their places twenty yards apart. Harry was a little pale but he stood up as straight and steady as a hitching post. The pistols rang out at the command to fire and both men fell. Davis had been hit in the left shoulder. My handsome boy lay on his face. The bullet had bored through his right lung. Before I could reach him he had risen to his feet ready to go on with the battle. Davis lay like one paralyzed by the shock of the bullet. His seconds declared they were satisfied. The surgeons began their work. I saw them take the bullet out of Hary's back where it had lodged under his skin. I helped them put the wounded men into the wagon and rode to the house of one of the doctors near the city wherein were rooms for the accommodation of critical cases, leading Harry's horse and praying for God's help and forgiveness. I took care of the boy until Steve Nuckles came to help me. Bim arrived when Harry was out of his head and didn't know her. She was determined to stay and do the nursing but I would not let her. She did not look strong. I loaned her the money to pay the debt to Davis and persuaded her to go back to her work in Dixon. She went and was rather broken-hearted about it.

"As she was leaving she looked into my face and said: 'Don't tell him or any one what has happened to me. I want to tell him.'

"I promised to keep her secret and did it. Soon I learned that she was down sick of her worries. I sent her mother to her and kept the small boy with me.

"The surgeon said that Harry would live if lung fever didn't set in. It set in but he pulled through. He mended slowly. I had some fear of arrest but the conspiracy of silence kept the facts under cover. It was partly due, I guess, to the friendship of John Wentworth for me and Honest Abe. He kept it out of the papers. There were no complaints and the rumors soon fell into silence. I spent about six weeks at Harry's bedside and in the store which has begun to prosper.

"The boy, 'Mr. Nimble,' is a cunning little man. When he began to get better, Harry loved to play with him and listen to his talk about fairies. The young man was able to leave his bed, by and by, but he didn't get over his weakness and pallor. He had no appetite. I sent him with Nuckles into the Wisconsin woods to live in the open. Then I took the small boy to Dixon with me in the saddle. Bim had just got back to her work. She was distressed by the news of Harry's condition.

"'I fear he has got his death-blow,' she said with a sad look in her face. 'I had hoped that we could be married this Autumn. But something comes between us always. First it was my folly and now it is his folly. It seems as if we handn't sense enough to get married when there's nothing in the way of it.'

"She told me that Eliphalet Biggs had been there. He had heard of the boy and wished to see him and demanded to know where he was. For fear that Biggs would try to get possession of 'Mr. Nimble' I took him with me to Springfield in the saddle.

"I learn that Davis has recovered his health and left the city. A man can not do business without friends and after the trial Chicago was no place for him."

CHAPTER XXIII.

Which Presents the Pleasant Comedy of Individualism in the New Capital, and the Courtship of Lincoln and Mary Todd.

Samson, with "Mr. Nimble" on a pad stuffed with straw in front of him, jogged across the prairies and waded the creeks and sloughs on his way to Springfield. The little lad was in his fourth year that Summer. He slept and talked much on the way and kept Samson busy with queries about the sky and the creeks and the great flowery meadows. They camped the first night in a belt of timber and Samson writes that the boy "slept snug against me with his head on my arm. He went to sleep crying for his mother." He adds:

"It reminded me of the old days of my young fatherhood. 'Mr. Nimble' wanted to pick all the flowers and splash his bare feet in every stream. In the evening he would talk to the stars as if he were playing with them. To him the whole world is a plaything. He is like some of the grown folks in Chicago. He would sit hanging on to the reins and talk to the horse and to God by the hour. He used to tell me that God was a friend of his and I think he was right. It was good luck to get back to Sarah and the children. They took the little stranger into their hearts. 'Heart room, house room' is the motto of this part of the country."

It was a new town to which Samson returned. The governor and the state officers had moved to Springfield. The new capitol was nearing completion. The hard times which had followed the downfall of '37 had unjustly diminished Mr. Lincoln's confidence in his ability as a legislator. He enjoyed the practice of the law which had begun to turn his interest from the affairs of state. But the pot of political science boiled before the fireplace in the rear of Joshua Speed's store every evening that Lincoln and his associates were in Springfield. The wit and wisdom which bubbled into its vapors and the heat that surrounded it were the talk of the town. Many came to witness the process and presently it was moved, for a time, to more accommodating quarters. Before a crowd of people in the Presbyterian church, Lincoln, Logan, Baker and Browning for the Whigs, and Douglas, Calhoun, Lamborn and Thomas for the Democrats, having assiduously prepared for the trial, debated the burning issues of the time. The effort of each filled an evening and Lincoln's speech gave him new hope of himself. Wise men began to have great confidence of his future. He had taken the style of Webster for his model. He no longer used the broad humor which had characterized his efforts on the stump. A study of the best speeches of the great New Englander had made him question its value in a public address. Dignity, clear reasoning and impressiveness were the chief aims of his new method, the latter of which is aptly illustrated by this passage from his speech in reply to Douglas in the debate mentioned:

"If I ever feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty Architect it is when I contemplate the cause of my country deserted by all the world besides, and I standing up boldly and alone and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors. Here without contemplating consequences before high heaven and in the face of the world I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty and my love."

In these perfervid utterances one may find little to admire save a great spirit seeking to express itself and lacking as yet the refinement of taste equal to his undertaking. He was no heaven-born genius "sprung in full panoply from the head of Jove." He was just one of the slow, common folk, with a passion for justice and human rights, slowly feeling his way upward. His spirit was growing. Strong in its love and knowledge of common men and of the things necessary to their welfare, it was beginning to seek and know "the divine power of words." Every moment of leisure he gave to the study of Webster and Burke and Byron and Shakespeare and Burns. He had begun to study the art of Irving and Walter Scott and of a new writer of the name of Dickens. There were four men who slept with him, in the room above Speed's store, and one of them has told how he used to lie sprawled on the floor, with his pillow and candle, reading long after the others had gone to sleep. Samson writes that he never knew a man who understood the art of using minutes as he did. A detached minute was to him a thing to be filled with value. Yet there were few men so deeply in love with fun. He loved to laugh at a story-telling and to match his humor with Thompson Campbell—a famous raconteur—and to play with children. Fun was as necessary to him as sleep. He searched for it in people and in books.

He came often to Samson's house to play with "Mr. Nimble" and to talk with Joe. Some of his best thoughts came when he was talking with Joe and some of his merriest moments when he was playing with "Mr. Nimble." He confessed that it was the latter that reminded him that he had better be looking for a wife.

But Lincoln was only one of many remarkable personalities in Springfield who had discovered themselves and were seeking to be discovered. Sundry individuals were lifting their heads above the crowd but not with the modesty and self-distrust of Honest Abe. "Steve Douglas, whom Samson had referred to as "that little rooster of a man," put on the stilts of a brave and ponderous vigor. His five-foot stature and his hundred pounds of weight did not fit the part of Achilles. But he would have no other. He blustered much with a spear too heavy for his hands. Lincoln used to call him a kind of pop-gun.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

DON'T fail to get a Spring Fashion magazine for 1922. The price is ten cents and it contains approximately 400 styles, three pages of embroidery designs, a fashion talk, points for the needle, a page of movie star styles and a complete seven-lesson course in dressmaking. Send your order to Fashion department now for you cannot afford to do without the Spring Style number.

Miss 1277 has sent for hers and now sits in the window every day waiting impatiently for the postman to deliver it for there must be much cutting and planning, reading and shopping before the Spring wardrobe can be well on its way. Her blouse is too charming for words. A distinction in the blouse kingdom for few styles are as youthful and serviceable as this particular model.

Miss 1304 reminds us of a kitchen floor with wall paper collar to match, though not for anything would we have her wash the dishes or broil the steak while wearing her new gown for it is far too pretty for that.

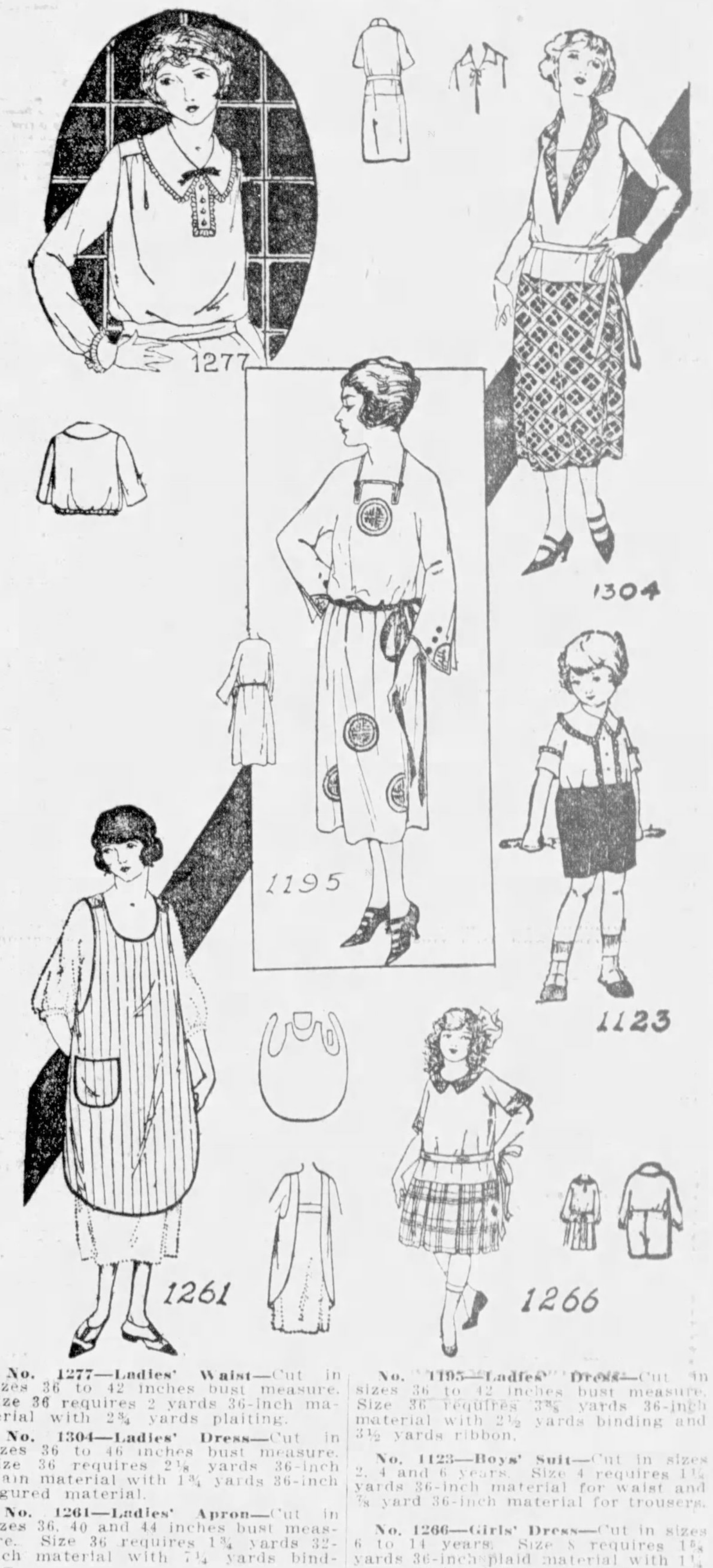
It always amuses us to see the tiny tots trying to imitate the grown-ups. Look down in the corner at little 1266. Cute as anything, isn't she, with her kilted plaid skirt even if the style of her frock is copied from 1304?

Robert hides a wicked stick. His expression is innocent enough but we only hope what we say about his suit suits him for we don't care to take any chances under the circumstances.

The cleverest apron we have seen is the one Miss 1261 is wearing because it is so easily cut and put together. The pattern looks like a puzzle but the kind that is very satisfactory when solved—simple too like all puzzles after you know how.

We think Miss 1195 will do well to wear an apron like this one over the dress with its Chinese medallions if she is going to do anything but pose for us, for we like her gown and want her to take good care of it.

Don't forget the Spring Fashion magazine.



No. 1277—Ladies' Waist—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material with 2¾ yards plaiting.

No. 1304—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch plain material with 1¾ yards 36-inch figured material.

No. 1261—Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yards 32-inch material with 7¼ yards binding.

No. 1195—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards 36-inch material with 2½ yards binding and 3½ yards ribbon.

No. 1123—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1¼ yards 36-inch material for waist and ⅞ yard 36-inch material for trousers.

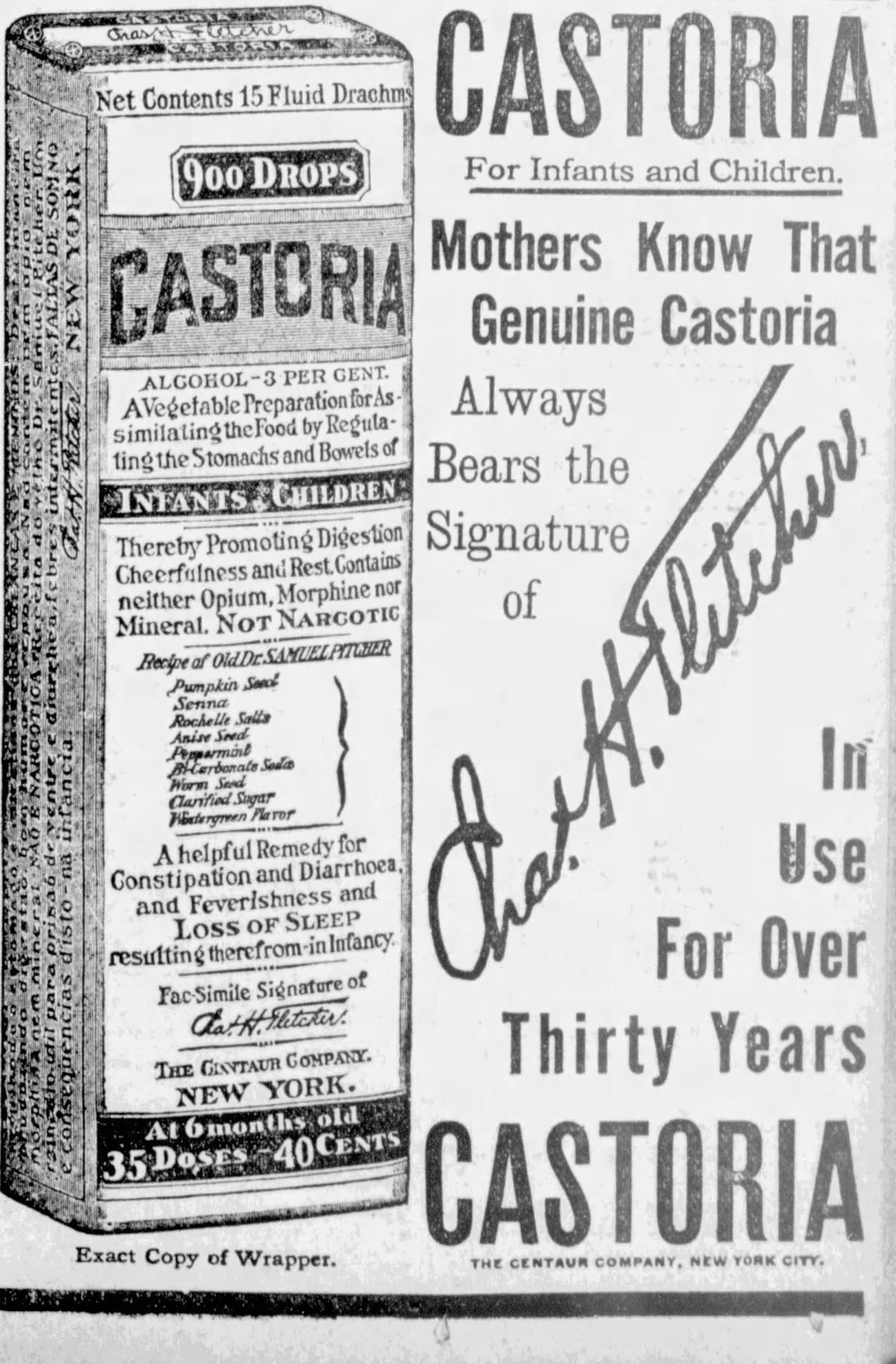
No. 1266—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch plaid material with 1¼ yards 36-inch plain material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NEW MINING WAGE SCALE FORMULATED BY OPERATORS

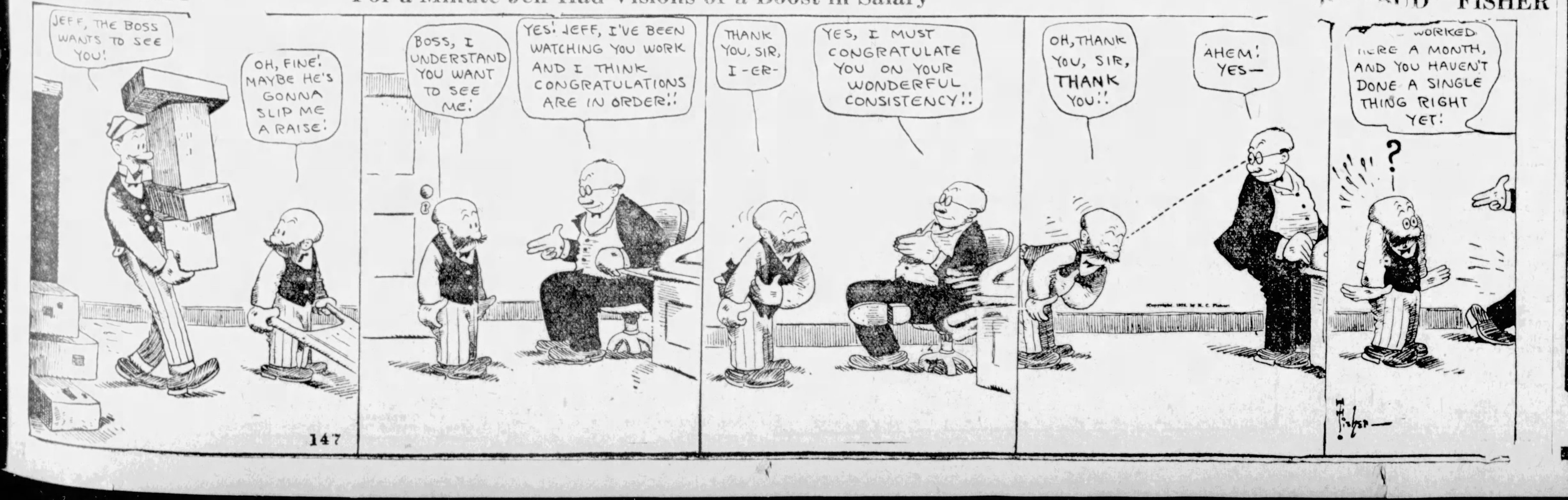
The Pittsburgh Coal Producers' association, representing the operators of the Pittsburgh bituminous coal fields, has formulated a new mining wage scale, effective April 1, 1922. The scale, while lower than that existing in the contract with the United Mine Workers of America, expiring April 1, is said to be 36 to 40 per cent higher than the wages paid at the outbreak of the war. No provision was made for the collection of union dues through the "check-off" system of the mine workers' organization.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi-Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom-in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—40 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MUTT AND JEFF— For a Minute Jeff Had Visions of a Boost in Salary

By "BUD" FISHER


JEFF, THE BOSS WANTS TO SEE YOU!
OH, FINE! MAYBE HE'S GONNA SLIP ME A RAISE!
BOSS, I UNDERSTAND YOU WANT TO SEE ME!
YES! JEFF, I'VE BEEN WATCHING YOU WORK AND I THINK CONGRATULATIONS ARE IN ORDER!!
THANK YOU, SIR, I-ER-
YES, I MUST CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR WONDERFUL CONSISTENCY!!
OH, THANK YOU, SIR, THANK YOU!!
AHEM! YES—
WORKED HERE A MONTH, AND YOU HAVEN'T DONE A SINGLE THING RIGHT YET!
?
147
Fisher

TOLEDO BLADE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper
TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers,
Toledo, Ohio.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid........75c
Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1922.

Next best to doing big things is to do little things well.

Man is the only animal that tries to forget his past and gives a fortuneteller a dollar to reveal his future.

Senator LaFollette is a Republican by trade, but doesn't work at it all the time.

There are no detour signs on the straight and narrow path.

Lima Beane says the wings on the new dollar are folded but a dollar can fly without wings.

A murderer has asked for 30 days in which to prepare to meet his Maker. Men are like that. They kill without giving their victim a moment's warning and then think God ought to fiddle with their case for a month.

Sometimes one sees a slender girl in goloshes who resembles a beautiful flower that has been pulled up by the roots.

Mr. Harding has a hard job trying to be President of all the people all the time.

Pretty girls do not let the thought of beauty being only skin deep keep them awake at night.

Since the cost of keeping a rat has advanced from $2 to $7.50 the best plan is for two neighbors to go together and divide the expense, one rat being enough for two families.

Many a small boy who thought he would like to be a street car conductor has had to be satisfied, when he reached manhood, with a governorship or a seat in the United States senate.

If girls didn't paint they might turn green with envy.

Lenine wants to go to Genoa but would like to have a bodyguard of detectives accompany him. Probably afraid the "capitalist class" will kidnap him.

A model husband is one who always removes the ring around the bathtub after using it.

If the defeat of Newberry is to bring about the defeat of Republicans in the next election why are the Democrats worrying about it?

This is the hurry age. Everybody is trying to get there but few are arriving.

Reverting to the Newberry case, what chance is there for an ambitious poor man like Henry Ford to rise politically?

"An Illinois farmer sold a calf to the butcher and left an order for a quarter of veal, for which he paid more than he got for the calf." The whys and wherefores of farm organizations are all explained in that simple transaction.

Some are born for reconstruction and some to spill the beans.

A woman can be obstinate even when her husband is not on the same jury.

When an ousted royal family is reported living in poverty it means the members no longer have more money than is needed to make fools of themselves.

One good turn deserves another except in the case of a flapjack.

"A New York physician says he has found an antidote for alcoholic poison." But an ounce of prohibition is better than a pound of cure.

Few men have any confidence in the last match.

Doctors who are searching for the most beautiful back will find more than one cold shoulder.

When the public is in the saddle then, if ever, the republic is safe.

Men who think they could do better if they could go back to the beginning and live life over again might do worse.

It is not probable Will Hays will suggest more pajama parties for the improvement of the movies.

Zero temperature adds greatly to the attractiveness of a fur coat.

Men are beginning to learn that differences between nations can be adjusted to better advantage over the conference table than across No Man's Land.

After what the Irish have gone through our notion of an unsafe place for Red radicals is in Ireland.

War between Greece and Turkey is not getting much publicity. It is not even mentioned in the amateur sport news.

One never hears it said of the devil that his intentions are good.

More about the bird on the new dollar. The treasury department might have had the legend, "This is an eagle," ribboned beneath its claws.

About the only thing that Democrats can say against Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania is that he was an opponent of the league of nations. In other words he seems to represent the majority of voters.

Prohibition is working as fast as might have been expected. Rome wasn't built in a day and rum can't be destroyed over night.

Rumor is a flying report, says the dictionary. The dictionary might have gone further and said that liars furnish the wings.

It is possible to find a shoe that doesn't pinch but the price will.

Bushwhacking the Treaty

Twenty-two Democratic senators, responding to an appeal from former President Wilson, are said to be prepared to fight the four-power treaty to the last ditch.

Five Republican senators are known to be opposed to the treaty, two of whom, Borah and LaFollette, will ride with the opposition for the publicity there is in it for them.

This opposition, of course, can make a great deal of noise and raise a good deal of dust. But there is very little chance that a sufficient number of additional opponents can be recruited to prevent the passage of the treaty. Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, was one of the American conferees who helped to frame the treaty. In any critical test, he could invoke forces of loyalty that might drive Mr. Wilson from nominal political retirement into actual retirement. The sentiment of the people is favorable to the treaty. They have planned their faith on the ability of the arms conference to reduce the number and the inherent perils of the provocatives to war. Republican senators, looking forward to the elections of next Fall, will in only a few instances take risks with the opinion of the country.

Opposition to the treaty must necessarily take a partisan or an exceedingly captious form. The document has been given a very thorough examination by experts in international relations and they have uncovered nothing that can prove embarrassing to the United States. The treaty does not bring the four powers into an alliance after the European pattern—however often opponents insist that it does. It does not commit this nation to any course contrary to respected tradition. It does, on the other hand, relieve a condition of strain in the Pacific. It permits of ready adjustment of differences that might arise in the future. It does away with one of the most important reasons for maintaining a large and costly navy.

The fight on the treaty will mean the expenditure of a vast amount of wind. Beyond that, nothing.

America for the Meek

It was written long ago that "the meek shall inherit the earth."

Possibly since David's day, the meek have inherited very large parts of the earth over and over. It seems to be a quite natural process.

The meekest folk of our land today must be the poor struggling tenant farmers of sections whose soil has been robbed of its nutrition, the owners of stony and sandy patches, the families who have only two certain expectations in life—that every Spring the floods will drive them away from home and every Summer will curse them with mosquitoes and malaria. There are no people in the most squalid quarters of the cities who compare with these others in point of meekness. "Patience upon a monument" is a wild, disorderly radical beside them.

As American families rise in the scale of wealth, they reproduce less and less. In proportion to their numbers, the richest families have the fewest children. This is true not only of those who are spoken of as of the old stock, but also of the newcomers. The health commissioner of New York reports that in the most fashionable quarter of the city the birth rate in 1921 was only 7 per 1,000 persons. The native Americans in easy circumstances are committing race suicide. The second and third generations of alien blood follow the same course. Conceivably, with immigration reduced to very little, the birth rate in all parts of all cities will fall lower and lower. For the scale of living in the cities climbs constantly higher. Luxuries of the rich of 50 years ago are commonplaces with the poor of today.

The meek of the worn-out farms, the pine barrens and the flood plains have not been touched by the germ of race suicide. They marry early. Children come early. The birthrate is 7 per family rather than 7 per 1,000. In competition with persons who bring few or no children into the world, the advantage is all with these patient people of the poor lands. In a few generations and by mere numbers, they will dominate America. The heritage of the meek is prepared for them by the haughty.

Empty Insurgency

Hopeful Democrats, fond lovers of political schisms for the excitement they provide and sundry advocates of trouble in all its varied forms have formed a sort of pool in prophecies. They join together in assuring the country that the insurgency of the farmers' bloc at Washington means either that the Republican party is going to be torn apart beyond all patching or else that the politicians representing agricultural districts, Republican and Democratic both, will pull away and organize a third party.

The forecasts are interesting. But they lack substance. They leave out of consideration all idea of leadership. And there is not the remotest chance that a great party can be reduced to shreds or that a third party can be formed out of the two large parties unless a leader is developed.

There is no sign of such a fellow yet. Senator Kenyon would not serve the purpose because, for one thing, he has not the gift for firing imagination and because, for another, his mates in the agricultural bloc will not let him get that far. They themselves have ambitions. Senator Capper would not do. His aura of self-pride is as useful as a mountain range for keeping a following at a distance. No one out of the South, known now of men, is competent to be a captain of partisan rebellion. Borah, Johnson and LaFollette apparently have their lightning rods up. Any one of the three would take the leadership were he asked. But he will not be. His competitors correspond in numbers exactly to the number of those who are engaged in bushwhacking the President for whatever that will bring them.

The progressive movement of 1912 revolved around one personality—a sun toward whom everyone who desired might look with faith and affection. His like is not with the living. Without such a leader all party rebellions will have the force and value of a last year's yeast cake.

The Pattern for Congress

Congress has few friends except congressmen. The average American citizen feels that congress is a houn' dog intended by nature to be kicked. He is suspicious of Wall street, which conveys a sort of compliment to those who have to do with the street. He is more or less contemptuous toward congress and there is nothing complimentary about that. Representatives and senators have to supply their own bouquets.

Mr. Mondell has supplied a convincing defense of his side of the capitol. He shows that in the extraordinary session, the house had ground out an emergency tariff act, a budget law, a new revenue bill, measures dealing with soldiers' relief, farm loans, the control of the packers, good roads, grain futures, ocean cables, shipping and the usual governmental expense accounts.

This is an imposing mass of legislation. It would be a credit, in point of production at least, for any parliamentary body. Yet congress receives no praise for it. It has to defend itself by word when its deeds should speak for it. Plainly, there must be some fundamental reason why the country at large is never satisfied with its servant, holding it to be idle, listless, inefficient.

The trouble with congress is that as a deliberating institution it gives the impression of being too blessed deliberate. It appears to take no note of time. It uttereth speech as if speech were golden benevolence. Watching congress in action is to be convinced that Washington contains more vastly bored gentlemen than any other city upon the globe. The Congressional Record is the one sure-cure for insomnia existing.

This is the mere front of an industrious plant. Behind it men are working in committee meetings, attending hearings, toiling over correspondence and keeping an uneasy, watchful eye on the ticker of politics. The public judges by scenes around the entrance. It does not catch sight of the boys at the lathes or hear the hum of industry.

Why did the disarmament conference attract the favorable attention of Americans from its very beginning? It was because Secretary Hughes jumped right into his subject, carried an aura of energy, made people think that the conference would be up and doing every minute that it was in session. It all pleased Americans because Americans like things done that way.

Congress does not please Americans because it lets itself seem to be spending days in passing a given point when it might just as easily seem to be taking only just as many minutes. In short, it appears to be poky. This insults the national instinct for moving, the national preferment for getting things done with the snap of a soldier's salute.

When congress adopts the Hughes method of doing business it will not have to publish any defense of the charge of indolence.

The Leader's Rewards

"America can lead," H. G. Wells says. That is true. She can lead in feeding the starving of India, China, Russia and middle Europe. She can lead in lending money to borrowing nations. She can lead in finding that sweetness and light which comfort the souls of foreign lecturers, foreign writers and foreign critics of our government, business practices and table manners, that sweetness and light being tinkling coin. So far, America leads at an easy walk. But when it comes to leading truculent nations into paths of peace she gets an argument for her pains. When she takes the lead in teaching a couple of West Indian republics that manslaughter is not nice she is denounced as a tyrant in all the capitals of the earth. When she asks some leading questions about the loans to Europe folk over there search their hearts to bring forth the unkindest words. It would be just as well if America did not press her leadership. So far, it cannot be said to have brought her self-satisfaction, much less self-conceit.

The little fellow can dodge taxis easier than the big fellow, but the big fellow can beat the little fellow dodging taxes.

How come so many people mistake the eagle on the new dollar for a dove? It looks more like a turkey gobbler.

One touch of Winter itch seems to make the whole world skin.

ANCIENT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS AS DESCRIBED BY WRITER PLINY

POPOCAPETL, the most active of Mexico's volcanoes, has been breaking forth again. It has been intermittently active the last three months, each new eruption being of greater violence than the one preceding it, until now the detonations within the crater can be heard at considerable distance away from the mountain, and the cloud of smoke that overhangs its summit is visible in the City of Mexico. Popocapetl is only one of the many volcanoes in the western hemisphere that have recently become active; in South America numerous craters in the Andes mountains have opened anew to pour lava down mountain sides and to fill the air with ashes.

Earthquake shocks, ruined villages and fleeing populations have been reported frequently from the centers of greatest volcanic activity.

Pliny's Account of Vesuvius.

Many of these disturbances have occurred in regions far removed from civilization, and the extent of damage to life and property, together with whatever changes in the topography wrought by earthquake and eruption, can be ascertained only after checking up months hence by scientific investigators at the expense of great effort.

The chance of a volcanic eruption occurring in the presence of an eyewitness capable of writing a description of it is one of those rare things in this world. It has happened, of course, and likely will happen again. Probably the most renowned instance, however, of the conjunction of a volcanic eruption and a writer of ability is the eruption of Mount Vesuvious in 79 A. D., which was witnessed by Pliny the younger, at that time a youth of 18 years. It was this eruption that buried Pompeii and Herculaneum under a thick bed of ashes from which they were not exhumed for nearly eighteen hundred years. There have been greater volcanic eruptions than this one, but there is none more famous; and the account which Pliny gives of it might have been lost to the world but for the historian Tacitus, who wrote Pliny to request an account of the death of the young man's uncle, known as Pliny the elder, a famous man of his day, who lost his life in an attempt to rescue his friends from the peril of the volcano.

Pliny the elder was at that time with the fleet under his command at Misenum in the Bay of Naples. "On the 24th of August, about 1 in the afternoon," writes Pliny, "my mother desired him to observe a cloud which appeared of a very unusual size and shape. He had just taken a turn in the sun, and, after bathing himself in cold water and making a light lucheon, gone back to his books; he immediately arose and went out upon a rising ground whence he might get a better sight of this very uncommon appearance. A cloud, from which mountain was uncertain, at this distance (but it was found afterwards to come from Mount Vesuvius), was ascending, the appearance of which I cannot give you a more exact description of than by likening it to that of a pine tree, for it shot up to a great height in the form of a very tall trunk, which spread itself out at the top into a sort of branches; occasioned, I imagine, either by a sudden gust of air that impelled it, the force of which decreased as it advanced upwards, or the cloud itself being pressed back again by its own weight, expanded in the manner I have mentioned; it appeared sometimes bright and sometimes dark and spotted, according as it was either more or less impregnated with earth and cinders. This phenomenon seemed to a man of such learning and research as my uncle extraordinary and worth further looking into. He ordered a light vessel to be got ready, and gave me leave, if I liked, to accompany him."

But the younger Pliny was more interested in his books than in a volcanic eruption, for he did not accompany his uncle; and possibly by not going he was spared to write the story of the catastrophe. As his uncle was preparing to leave, the account continues, "he received a note from Rectina, the wife of Bassus who was in the utmost alarm at the imminent danger which threatened her; for from her villa lying at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, there was no way of escape but by the sea; she earnestly entreated him, therefore, to come to her assistance." Pliny the elder, thereupon, ordered the galleys to put to sea and went on board and sailed into the scene of danger "with so much calmness and presence of mind as to be able to make and dictate his observations upon the motion and all the phenomena of that dreadful scene. He was so close to the mountain that the cinders, which grew thicker and hotter the nearer he approached, fell into the ships, together with pumice stones, and black pieces of burning rock; they were in danger, too, not only of being aground by the sudden retreat of the sea, but also from the vast fragments which rolled down from the mountain, and obstructed all the shore."

Tied Pillows On Their Heads.

Pliny the elder landed at Stabiae, now known as Castelamare, in the Bay of Naples, where he found his friend, Pomponianus, in great fear. In order to calm Pomponianus Pliny proceded deliberately to order a bath, got ready and after bathing sat down to supper. "Meanwhile, broad flames shone out in several places from Mount Vesuvius, which the darkness of the night contributed to render still brighter and clearer. But my uncle, in order to soothe the apprehensions of his friend, assured him it was only the burning of the villages, which the country people had abandoned to the flames: after this he retired to rest, and it is most certain he was so little disquieted as to fall into a sound sleep: for his breathing which, on account of his corpulence, was rather heavy and sonorous, was heard by the attendants outside.

"The court which led to his apartment being now almost filled with stones and ashes, if he continued there any time longer it would have been impossible for him to have made his way out. So he awoke and got up, and went to Pomponianus and the rest of his company, who were feeling too anxious to think of going to bed. They consulted together whether it would be the most prudent to trust to the houses, which now rocked from side to side with frequent and violent concussions, as though shaken from their very foundations; or fly to the open fields, where the calcined stones and cinders, though light indeed, yet fell in large showers and threatened destruction. In that choice of dangers they resolved for the fields; a resolution which, while the rest of the company were hurried into by their fears, my uncle hurried into their fears, my uncle embraced upon cool and deliberate consideration. They went out then, having pillows tied upon their heads with napkins; and this was their whole defense against the storm of stones that fell around them.

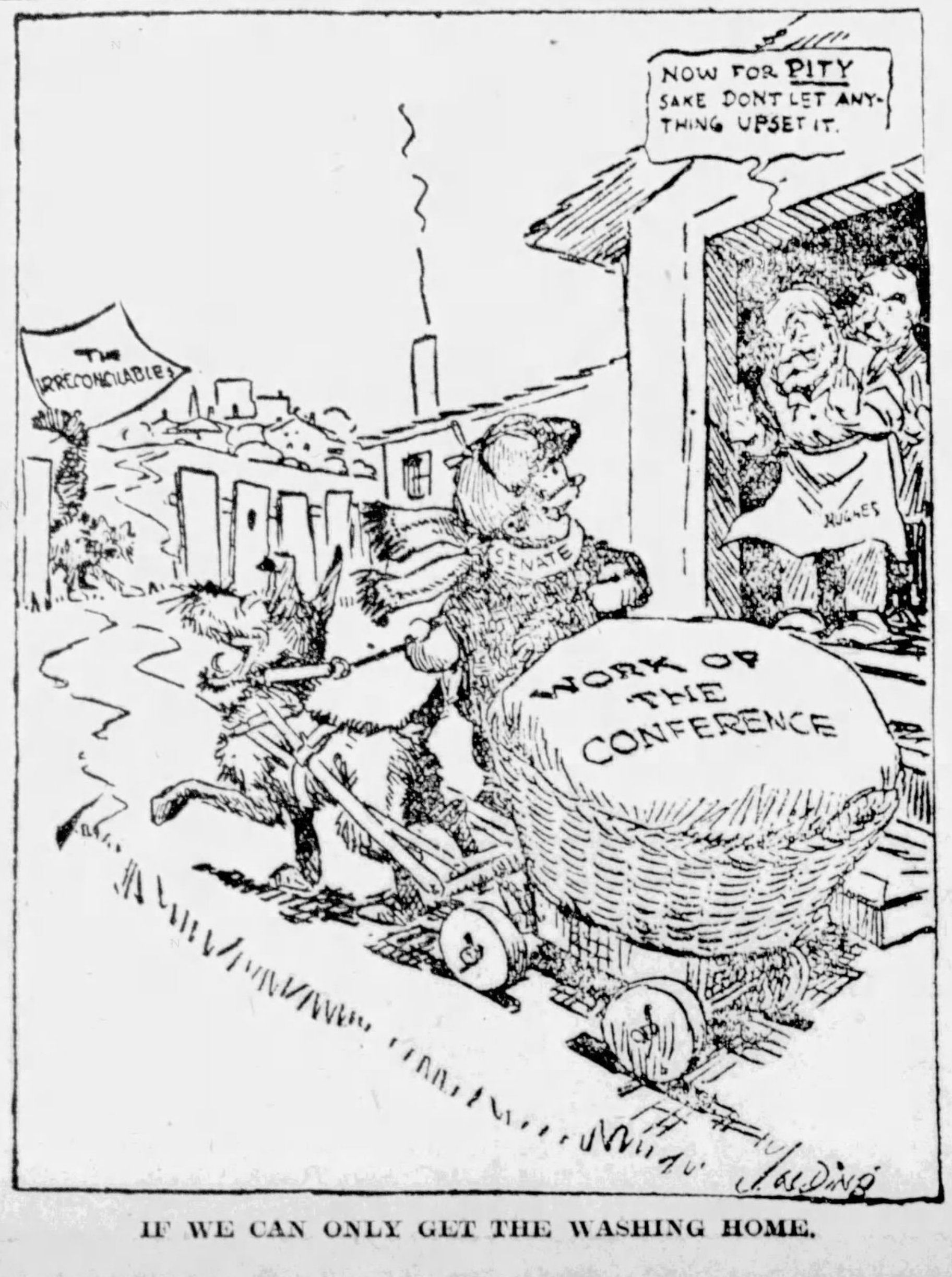
What Happened at Misenum

"It was day everywhere else, but there a deeper darkness prevailed than in the thickest night; which, howver, was in some degree alleviated by torches and other lights of various kinds. They thought proper to go farther down upon the shore to see if they might safely put out to sea, but found the waves still running extremely high and boisterous. There my uncle, laying himself down upon a sailcloth, which was spread for him, called twice for some cold water which he drank, when immediately the flames, preceded by a strong whiff of sulphur, dispersed the rest of the party and obliged him to rise. He raised himself up with the assistance of two servants, and instantly fell down dead; suffocated, as I conjecture, by some gross and noxious vapor, having always had a weak throat, which was often enflamed. * * * During all this time my mother and I, who were at Misenum—but this has no connection with your history, and you do not desire any particulars besides those of my uncle's death."

But Tacitus did desire more of Pliny than the account of his uncle's death, so in another letter Pliny relates what happened at home after his uncle departed on his mission of rescue. "My uncle having left us I spent such time as was left on my studies, till it was time for my bath. After which I went to supper, and then fell into a short and uneasy sleep. There had been noticed for many days before a trembling of the earth, which did not alarm us much, as this is quite an ordinary occurence in Campania; but it was so particularly violent that night that it not only shook, but actually overturned, as it would seem, everything about us. My mother rushed into my chamber, where she found me rising, in order to awaken her. We sat down in the open court of the house, which occupied a small space between the buildings and the sea. As I was at that time but 18 years of age, I know not whether I should call my behavior courage or folly; but I took up Livy and amused myself with turning over that author and even making extracts from him, as if I had been perfectly at my leisure. Just then a friend of my uncle's, who had lately come to him from Spain, joined us, and observing me sitting by my mother with a book in my hand, reproved her for her calmness, and me at the same time for my careless security; nevertheless I went on with my author.

"Though it was now morning, the light was still exceedingly faint and doubtful; the buildings around us tottered, and though we stood upon open ground, yet as the place was narrow and confined, there was no remaining without imminent danger; we therefore resolved to quit the town. A panic stricken crowd followed us, and pressed on us in dense array to drive us forward as we came out. Being at a convenient distance from the houses, we stood still, in the midst of a most dangerous and dreadful scene. The chariots, which we had ordered to be drawn out, were so agitated upon the most level ground, that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them by large stones. The sea seemed to roll back upon itself, and to be driven from its banks by the convulsive motion of the earth; it is certain at least the shore was considerably enlarged, and several sea animals left upon it. On the other side a black, dreadful cloud, broken with rapid, zigzag flashes, revealed behind it variously shaped masses of flame; these last were like sheet lightning, but much larger. Upon this our Spanish friend left us, and withdrew with utmost precipitation. Soon afterwards the cloud began to descend, and cover the sea. It had already surrounded and concealed the island of Capri and the promontory of Misenum."

Pliny and his mother fled in the wake of the Spanish friend. "The ashes now began falling upon us, though in no great quantity. I looked back; a dense, dark mist seemed to be following us, spreading itself out over the country like a cloud." They turned out of the high road to escape the surging crowd following in their wake, and sat down. "We had scarcely sat down when night came upon us, not such as when the sky is cloudy, or when there is no moon, but that of a room when it is shut up and all the lights put out. You might hear the shrieks of women, the screams of children, and the shouts of men; some calling to their children, others for their parents, others for their husbands and seeking to recognize each other by the voices that replied; one lamenting his own fate, another that of his family, some wishing to die, from the very fear of dying; some lifting their hands to the gods; but the greater part convinced that there were now no gods at all, and that the final endless night of which we have heard had come upon the world * *



IF WE CAN ONLY GET THE WASHING HOME.

ABE MARTIN

Lafe Bud an' family, who've been livin' beyond ther income, are movin' back int' th' west half o' the four-room house east o' th' saw mill.

"Why, he hain't done as much work as a senator, jedge," said Em Pash, t'day, at her divorce hearin'.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Getting a Drink

"IF you are thirsty, follow me," the bootleg merchant said, said he, and down an alley dark he went, a stealthy and a furtive gent. By refuse heaps he led the way, through empty cellars, foul and gray; "if you are thirsty," whispered he, "look out for dicks and follow me." The thirsty patron followed on, with visions of a demijohn, through noxious mews and noiseome slum, intent upon a slug of rum. And by the city dump they stopped, and from a jug the stopper popped. A beaker of the booze he took, his vitals it began to cook, and clouds of bluish smoke arose, emerging from his ears and nose. He cried, "I've had my forty drops! Now watch me whip the village cops! I feel like Samson when he slew a lion or a kangeroo!" And when the sun rose, bright and red, two cops were sitting on his head. And others beat him on his soles with heavy lignum vitae poles. Also for poor deluded skates, on whom such black disaster waits, who follow through the shadows gray, where bootleg merchants lead the way! Oh, come with me to yonder rill, and drink, and drink, and drink your fill!

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WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "After the doctor told my wife that 68 degrees was the most healthful temperature for the house she decided she needed a fur coat to wear while sewing instead of a house dress."

Life's Discomforts.

Donning a cold union suit on a Winter morning.

You can't please everybody and it would be no advantage to you if you could.

'Tis said imagination brought about civilization. Those who care only for cold facts would probably be living in caves and eating raw meat if there hadn't been any imagination.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Grandma Bates only uses powder on her nose when she has a cold and doesn't want the neighbors to think she doesn't practice what she preaches when she sings, "Lips that touch wood alcohol shall never touch mine."

There's some advantage in delaying the soldiers' bonus. A veteran has the fun of spending it four or five times before he gets it.

We don't know exactly what a male vamp looks like, but we imagine he wears spats and a henna overcoat.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

Kisses.

I have come back to write again for this column. I was away learning how to spell as the editor said he wouldn't put no more stories by me in the paper unless I found out how to spell. So I worked hard and found out. It takes a lot of work to write but my aunt says I'm a born writer because I always wanted to play with the ink bottle when I was smaller than I am now, and I want to see if she is right.

I was going to write about kisses when I put the title on this story but I don't know much about them as I am not old enough. Maybe I'll know more when I begin to wear long pants if I keep my neck clean and the girls like me. They probably will as papa says they liked him though mamma just smiled when he said it. I like my mamma's kisses and my papa's, but my aunt's are too soft and mushy. Papa doesn't think much of relatives' kisses and my aunt is a relative. This is all I know about kisses.

JIMMY.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the Groundhog.

Dear Piggie:

I understand that if you come out of your steam-heated flat under the ground on Feb. 2 and see your shadow you'll run right back to your fireplace and stay there, prolonging Winter for six weeks. Now old man—or rather old hog—I hope you'll not retreat. I don't believe you'd recognize your shadow if you saw it but tradition says it is so and lots and lots of people would believe that a profiteer was made of salt pork if tradition said so.

Of course you don't have to follow my advice because I am only a human being and you're a groundhog, but if you do go out for an airing on February 2 and see your shadow don't get frightened but stay out and let Spring come. Your shadow will follow you but never catch up.

All of us are getting tired of Winter. I was tired of it before it came. I have some good reasons for not liking Winter. I don't skate, neither do I coast, go ice boating, throw snowballs or sell coal. Why should I like it?

There are many reasons for my prejudice against this time of the year. I have to wear a vest and there are so many pockets in it that I can never remember which one I put my car tickets in when it is time to produce one. I also have to wear heavy underwear with 50 to 100 buttons on each suit. If the laundry hasn't pulverized two-thirds of them. I get tired every morning buttoning them.

I also hate Winter because I have to shovel coal in the furnace as fast as the coal man shovels it through the cellar window. Nowadays throwing coal in the furnace is like throwing silver dollars in the ocean. Of course the burning fuel produces heat and heat keeps me warm but three-fourths of it goes up the chimney and I can't move my favorite chair to the roof of the house beside the chimney.

Coal also produces ashes and they have to be carried out to the alley. Breathes there a man so industrious that he would rather lug ashes out of the cellar on Sunday morning than sit on the cool front porch and read the paper? Only an Eskimo or polar bear would enjoy jumping out of bed on a cold morning, closing the window and dashing down to the cellar to see if the fire was still going.

So my dear groundhog, if you want to win my undying favor you'll not look at your shadow this week. If you have to come out of your home close your eyes first and ask someone if the sun is shining. Keep them closed if it is. Do this for me this year and next Winter do it for someone else who prefers perspiration to chilblains. By the time you have accommodated each of the millions of inhabitants in this country I won't care what happens.

Your chilly
UNCLE HENRY.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Snow Shoveler

In the good old days of the long ago
I'd shout with glee at the sight of snow,
I'd bolt my porridge and hustle out
To the various neighbors round about
Then timidly tap on each door and say:
"Do you want me to shovel the snow away?"

I was a shoveler, lithe and strong,
I could shovel at snow drifts all day long,
I could toss it far and toss it wide
And bank it nicely on either side,
And heap it high by the old back fence
And all that I charged was fifteen cents.

I'd shovel a path to the garden gate,
And I'd make it wide and I'd make it straight,
I'd clear the walk and the porches too,
As well as ever a man could do,
And then if the job didn't take much time,
I'd ask them only to pay a dime.

But the years are long since I shoveled snow
For the kindly folks that I used to know,
And I have lived in the marts of trade
Where the money's lost and the money's made,
But never has silver worn the glow
Of those dimes I got for shoveling snow.

VARIETIES

Crops are raised on 229,620,000 acres in India.

The Dead sea is 40 miles long and 12 miles wide.

The prehistoric Egyptians hatched eggs artificially.

The Suez canal was opened in November, 1869.

Dolls were made in Nuremberg as long ago as 1400.

Wild elephants are generally caught in nooses.

The prehistoric Egyptians operated ostrich farms.

Co-operative farming is being tried in parts of Alaska.

Marshal Hindenburg's bed has been sold at Spa for 17 pounds.

The cards containing finger prints at Scotland Yard number 210,000.

Trade in precious stones is undergoing a serious slump in Berlin.

Policemen of Uniontown, Pa. are forbidden to wear mustache or whiskers.

The tuberculosis death rate in the United States is dropping steadily.

A wave 40 feet high will affect water particles 600 feet below the surface.

The average walking pace of a healthy woman is said to be 75 steps a minute.

The mother kangaroo places her young in her pouch immediately after birth.

More than 22,000 persons are killed annually in British India by snake bites.

It is just 100 years since the manufacture of quinine was begun in Philadelphia.

Approximately 70,000 women in the United States are on the payrolls of railroads.

The human body does not generate infectious germs but is simply their residence.

At one point in London busses pass at an average of 640 an hour at the busiest time.

The Swedish army air service laid six miles of telegraph wire by airplane in eight minutes.

London gets a shower of soot to the extent of four and one-half pounds an acre every day.

Two hundred and nine district schoolhouses have been burned in Ohio in the last six years.

The drug contained in the mescal cactus button produces in the user visions of gorgeous sunsets.

In America, out of every 100 pupils who enter public schools only 15 get through high school.

George Wombell, in 1805, operated the first circus in which a man appeared in a cage of lions.

The great Harvard library contains 2,018,000 books. It was started by John Harvard with 300.

Stretching the spine for a few minutes each day is the latest receipt for prolonged youth.

In 18 years Luther Burbank produced a perfect ear of corn through culture of teosints, a wild grass.

Mrs. George Twitchell has entered the University of Cincinnati as a freshman at the age of 57.

The Japanese have a superstition that to eat anything for the first time adds 75 days to one's life.

In London women are gaining prominence in fields of real estate management and auctioneering.

In the Alps there is a letter box 10,000 feet above sea level, from which a daily collection is made.

Arabs object to visitors climbing to the top of high buildings as the roofs are the resort of their women.

Unlike the sun, moon and planets, each star rises always at practically the same point in the heavens.

The hair on the heads of most of the thousands of dolls exhibited in shop windows is obtained from the angora goat.

The cocoanut palm tree grows chiefly in Ceylon, from which country 14,000,000 nuts are exported every year.

Without dust we should have no soil, for if rocks had never been ground to powder, the earth would still be solid.

Though the domestic cat avoids water, it is a natural swimmer when immersed. Even a tiny kitten swims strongly.

Two butterflies caught in Peru and described as the "rarest of all Morphos," were recently sold in London for $135.

The camel can work for six months in the year on a meager diet which the spare vegetation of the Sahara affords.

The use of coal at one time was strictly prohibited in London on the ground that the air was made impure and unwholesome.

Football, cycling and horse riding are said to be possible to the wearers of a new artificial leg which contains only two springs.

Sao Paulo, the second city of Brazil, has one of the finest municipal theaters in the world, costing several million dollars.

Although blind, a Canadian ex-soldier recently passed the Canadian civil service examination for employment as a shorthand clerk.

Congress recently voted to rename the Grand river the Colorado river, in order that the latter stream may bear the same name throughout.

The custom of giving presents at Christmas is pagan in origin. Once Christmas presents were unknown. The custom was confined to New Year's day.

The most appalling accident in history was the falling of an amphitheater in Rome in the time of Tiberius. Fifty thousand people were crushed.

Of the English monarchs named George, the first lived 67 years, the second 77 years, the third 82 years and the fourth 68 years. King George V. is now 55.

Barbers say their trade is one of the best barometers of general business conditions. When times are bad men let their hair go much longer without attention, they assert.

Sixteen per cent of the men of France called to the colors in the last year could do little more than sign their names. Six per cent of the conscripts were found totally illiterate.

Farmers comprised 90 per cent of the American army in the Revolutionary war, 75 per cent of the armies of the Civil war and 50 per cent of the A. E. F. during the great war just past.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

BIRTHDAY FOR SCOUTS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

THE week beginning Feb. 8, 1922, will be the 12th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. In Toledo and probably in many other cities, the scouts will begin their celebration with a banquet and their dads will be invited to go.

Poor dads didn't have a chance to be boy scouts when they were young and they are now realizing what they missed. Maybe that is one of the reasons they are so strongly in favor of this great national movement. Any father is as proud as he can be of his boy, envies him a little maybe, for he wishes in his heart that he could be a tenderfoot, then a second class scout, first class, life, star, and last the highest of all an eagle scout, just to show what he could do if he were a boy again.

He would have badges strung all the way across his merit badge ribbon—if he only had the chance. And if he did have the opportunity now we wonder how many badges he could get without working hard for them. For instance, could father pass the swimming test? Ten chances to one he could. But how about astronomy, aviation, camping, cooking, first aid, forestry, signaling, surveying, wireless? We cannot name them all as there are about 60 badges altogether but even the best father in the world would probably have trouble passing every single test without some effort. Yet the boys are at it and they are the gamest fellows you could ever find.

Several years from now when these scouts are grown up and have boys of their own, we would like to see the father who will not get out his merit badge ribbon all covered with emblems to show what he did when he was a boy. He may not be any more loyal nor a more patriotic citizen than the father of today but he will have gained knowledge through fun and adventure and will surely be a man of whom his country will be proud if he lives up to the Boy Scout standards.

"See," he will say as he smooths the ribbons, "these were my troop colors," and he will point with loving care to the merit badge for which he worked the hardest. Then he will be reminiscent, telling his boy about his memories of camp fires where the group were gathered, listening to the crackling logs and singing camp songs. He will tell about the hikes they took while learning about birds and trees and how tired he used to get before he passed the test on personal health and found how to care for the feet on a march. He won't forget to his dying day his first meal in the open and how he slept out in the woods all night and what the night sounds did to him—changed him somehow. Made him close to earth yet filled him with a reverence for the Unseen Power.

He will tell of the big scout show, when he helped his troop win the wall scaling contest, and of the accident on the crowded street when he had been depended upon and was able to step forward and give first aid. He will remember his pals—the ones who shared these experiences and helped to make him love every other boy in the whole world, for his "frat" spirit was universal.

"A great thing," he will say.

Yes, he'll show his boy and then he will tuck his treasure carefully away again. But this year the boys will be showing Dad.

It does not seem right with these opportunities open to every boy in the United States that any boy should have to go without them but there are still some boys who are not scouts. If you are one of these or the father of one of these, do get busy and see what you can do. If you live in a town where there is already a scout organization, apply to the executive officer, but if you live on a farm or where there are not enough boys to organize a troop, write to the Chief Pioneer Scout, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, and information will be sent free of charge. Surely you will never regret it.

Twelve years old and growing fast. Congratulations!

MERRY-GO-ROUND

To maintain oneself on this earth is not a hardship but a pastime, if one will live simply and wisely.—Thoreau.

MUST LEAVE ARKANSAS.

We have been subscribers to The Blade for 30 years and more and think it one of the best weeklies published.

We are living "way down South" and came here from California nearly 10 years ago. We like the winters here so much. So far this Winters here so much. So far this have had no snow and the thermometer has only reached 23 degrees above zero once. We have had sunshine almost every day, but much as we like this country, I guess we will have to leave here as my husband, who is an old Civil war veteran, is in failing health. The doctor advises a higher altitude for him. No one knows how hard it is for us to give up our pleasant home. We have almost all kinds of fruit, apples, peaches, grapes, cherries, strawberries and more. We also have one of the most ideal poultry ranches in this country. Would like to receive cards from The Blade readers.—Mrs. D. E. Berdan, Mansfield, Arkansas, R. 1.

SERVED IN ARMY AND NAVY.

Can another silent reader of The Blade enter your happy circle? Have been a reader for several years and enjoy the Household page very much. The boys' and girls' letters are not only interesting but many times amusing. The Sunday school lessons are fine as is also the Rural Welfare section. The Sunday school lessons are highly instructive to some of us 'back-in-the-woods men."

I am a lover of the outdoors, of nature as it is, but none the less appreciative of nature as it has been converted to the benefits of humanity, though it be through machinery or some great power plant or otherwise. We may all rejoice that with nature's abundance and faith in the Creator of all, we may carry on in a spirit of progress, both spiritual and material.

I am a devoted student of history and nature and the sciences. I also love to travel. I have a liking for Zane Grey's and James Oliver Curwood's stories for I have been in most all of the north, central and western states, also through parts of the East. Have also traveled throughout Canada, especially western Canada, though I have been from Vancouver, B. C., to Montreal, Quebec and also spent several months in and near the Peace river district of Alberta. The lessons one learns through traveling are beneficial as travel in itself is educational if one is observing.

I have one distinction not held by many World war veterans, as I saw service both in the navy and army, serving six months in France. This is getting rather long and W. B. has a liking for that kind. Sincere wishes to all.—Irish.

CALL FOR J. V.

Some time ago I ventured to write to you but fear that I did not know the rules or else more likely my letter missed you as I never heard from the cousin to whom I wished my letter sent.

I enjoy vastly all the page of correspondence. I want to ask if my proper address may go to J. V. I very much desire to hear more of her observations of us as a country. Would like to have Wyandotte Indian write too. I want some historical items and I may be able to exchange something of the history of our Indian mounds about Knox Co., Ohio.

Just how to break into your ranks I do not know but I would be glad and also much benefited by it if I could enter the exchange of correspondence.—Granite Heart. (L. S. Morgan, 5 Mansfield Ave., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.)

NEVER TIRES OF SUNSETS.

After reading one good letter after another in The Blade, I will have to join you too as I cannot keep silent any longer. I love to read all of the good letters written by the boys and girls and older folks as well.

Cousins, how I wish you could be here with me this evening at my window and look out upon the beautiful scene. Far off in the west of the great vast horizon, the sun is sinking away. It has shown brightly all through the long day and is now disappearing down behind the hills. Its last beautiful rays are making a multitude of bright vibrating colors which light the whole dull gray sky. These paint colors are reaching far out into the sky, tingeing it with blue gold and pink here and there, slowly the great globe of red is sinking away and now nothing is left but a very faint bit of color spreading the horizon — soon all is gone except the dull bluish gray. Although this picture is often seen, I think it is as lovely as any known.

What has become of Contemplator? Have you forgotten us all? I hope not. I was sorry I did not get to see Arthur McIntosh on his trip East, for I surely would have cooked a chicken for him, roasted or fried, whichever way he likes it best. I have never had an answer to my letter that I wrote to him long ago. Well goodbye, cousins, for I must be getting to work again, from—Who.

WRITES SACRED SONG.

As I have been requested to write again to the Household page, I thought I would come in for a little while. I wish to thank my friends for their remembrance of me at Christmas time. I received about 35 cards and letters from friends both new and old. May God bless you all is my prayer. As I have written many times to The Blade, I will not have to introduce myself—you all know me as the blind musician.

I have recently composed words and music of a sacred song. It is the first composition of my own that I have had printed. Now when you see this letter, I shall hope to hear from many of my distant friends. May the Lord bless and prosper you in all good work.—Dempsey H. Lint, Scottdale, Pa., Box 45.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

Read This Letter from Mrs. W. S. Hughes

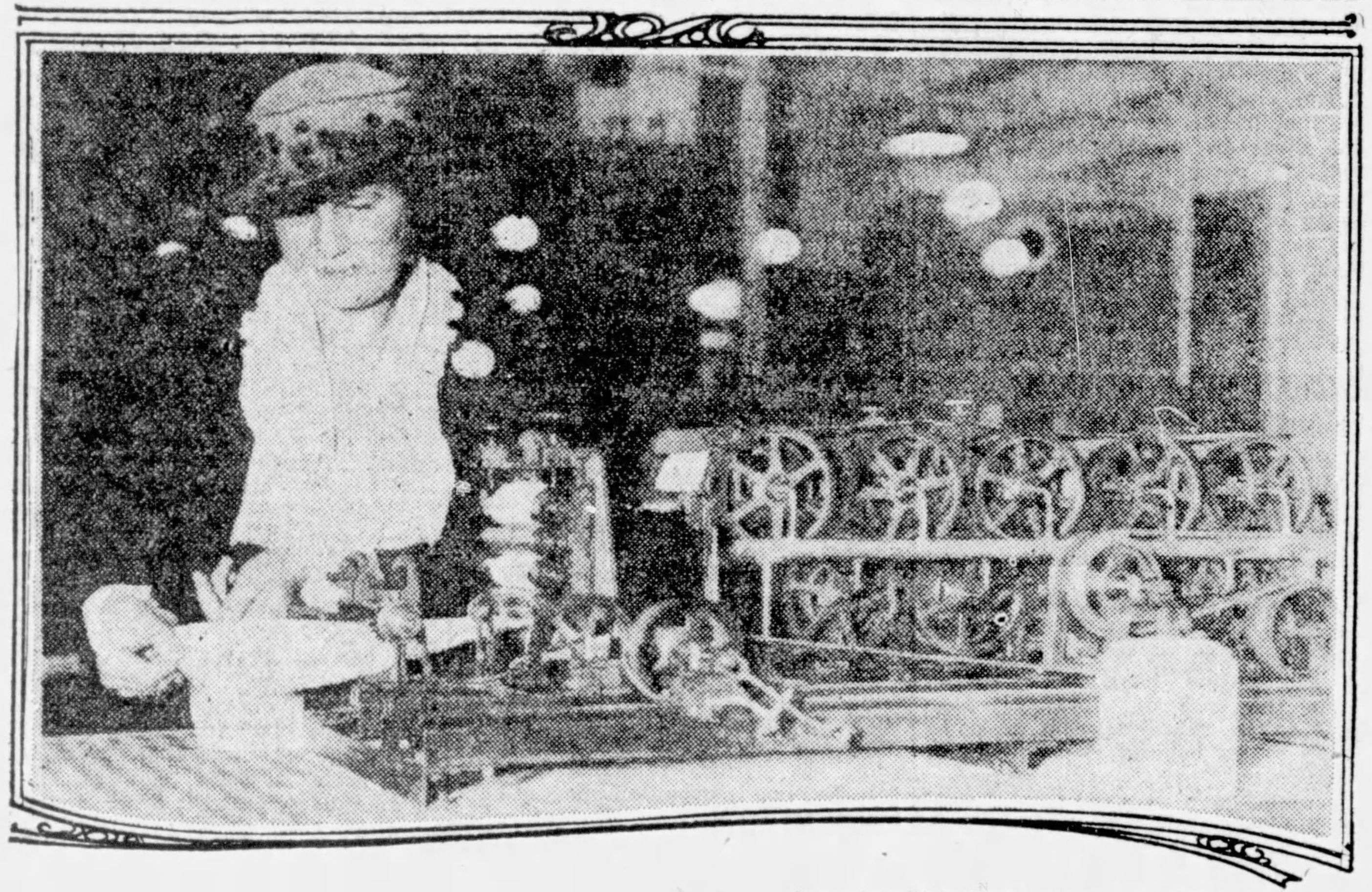
Greenville, Del.—"I was under the impression that my eldest daughter had some internal trouble as ever since the first time her sickness appeared she had to go to bed and even had to quit school once for a week. I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound myself so I gave it to her and she has received great benefit from it. You can use this letter for a testimonial if you wish, as I cannot say too much about what your medicine has done for me and for my daughter." Mrs. WM. S. HUGHES, Greenville, Del.

Mothers and oftentimes grandmothers have taken and have learned the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. So they recommend the medicine to others.

The best test of any medicine is what it has done for others. For nearly fifty years we have published letters from mothers, daughters, and women, young and old, recommending the Vegetable Compound. They know what it did for them and are glad to tell others. In your own neighborhood are women who know of its great value.

Mothers—daughters, why not try it?

Paper Machine Demonstrated



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AT THE recent paper show in New York, the smallest practical paper making machine in the world was exhibited by the American Writing Paper company. It is a perfect model of one of the American's big machines although it is 1-135th life size. It is three feet long and turns out a roll of paper four inches wide, while the ordinary paper maker is as long as a city block and turns out a roll of paper as wide as an ordinary street.

Miss Eautha Harrigan is shown in the illustration beside the model.

Our Correspondents

Since so many letters have come containing the biography of Harold Bell Wright, Aunt Martha knows the story by heart. He was born in Rome, New York in 1872. He studied two years in the preparatory department of Hiram college in Ohio. From 1887 to 1892 he was a painter and decorator, specializing in landscape painting for the next five years. From 1897 until 1909 he was pastor in various places, since that time he has devoted all his time to literary work.

His best known works are: That Printer of Udell's, The Shepherd of the Hills, The Calling of Dan Matthews, The Uncrowned King, The Winning of Barbara Worth, Their Yesterdays, The Eyes of the World, When a Man's a Man, The Recreation of Brian Kent.

Several industrious readers who like to solve problems have sent in answer to Dean Campbell's question about wallpaper. The answer is unanimous—seven feet. Is it satisfactory, Mr. Campbell?

A long time ago one of our readers asked for a recipe for yellow icing. We thought the recipe had been published but a friend of ours has not seen it and sends it. Take the yolks of any number of eggs required. Two will make enough for an average size cake. Beat with any desired flavoring. Thicken this to a paste that will spread smoothly, with confectioner's sugar. If too thick add a very little hot water. To deepen the color add carrot coloring as for butter.

One of our correspondents answers the request for a book of old songs. He has procured a book for himself recently of "Songs That Never Grow Old." It has all the old songs, patriotic, national, college, operatic, love, home and sacred, with music.

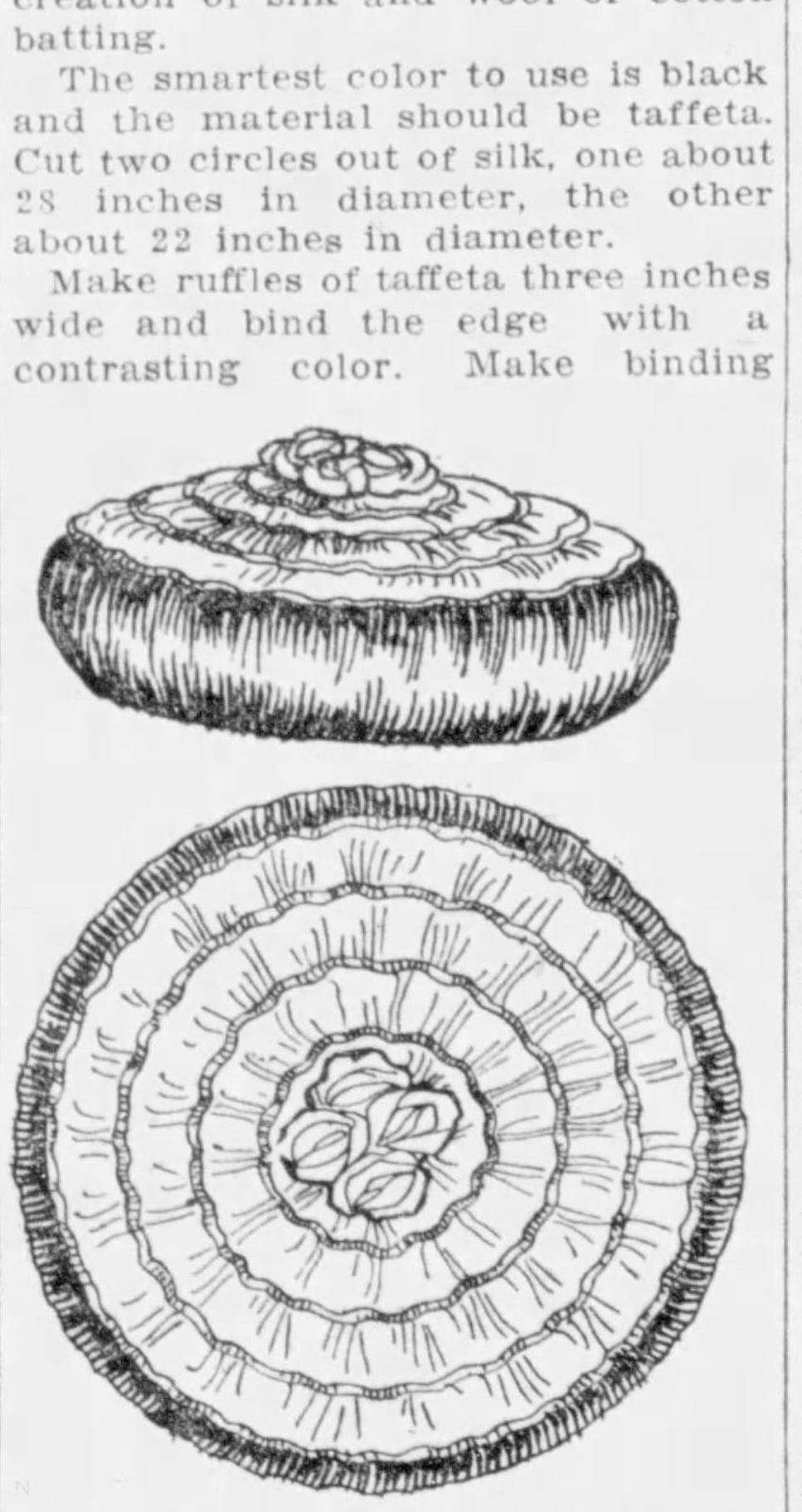
Art in the Home

Ruffled Cushion.

Hard pillows have gone from the interior decorator's vocabulary. Pillows to get any attention at all these days must be soft and inviting but that is just the worst of it—the more inviting they look, the less likely they are to be useful and it all depends upon the good nature of the housewife whether or not you will dare to put your head on her latest creation of silk and wool or cotton batting.

The smartest color to use is black and the material should be taffeta. Cut two circles out of silk, one about 28 inches in diameter, the other about 22 inches in diameter.

Make ruffles of taffeta three inches wide and bind the edge with a contrasting color. Make binding about three-eighths of an inch wide on each side. The binding must be bias. Turn in the other edge of ruffle as you gather to avoid a raw edge. Do not make ruffles full. Make four separate ruffles, each one larger than the other so that they will lie flat on the pillow with binding of one just covering the gathers of the other. Sew these ruffles on the smaller circle of silk then cover a round sofa cushion with these pieces, pulling edge of larger circle over the edge of cushion to meet edge of smaller circle, plaiting the extra fullness in the seam under outside ruffle.



Add a small bunch of flowers to the center of pillow to cover the inside edge of the first ruffle and you will have as stylish a pillow as you could find in any shop in Fifth avenue.

BOYS AND GIRLS

I am for the Boy Scout Movement heart and soul.—President Harding.

LIKES LATIN

I've been scanning the Household page of The Blade looking for a twin as all the cousins appear to be doing but never a one could I find.

Thanks Information, for answering my queries so promptly. Miles of Smiles and Petrona Howe, I cannot agree with you about Latin, so let's agree to disagree. I took it for four years in high school and each year I liked it better than the preceding year. In fact I like it so well that I am going to specialize in it. A very large percentage of the words in the English language are of Latin origin so by studying this subject, we become better acquainted with our own language. During my senior year in high school all the Latin classes gave an exhibit, the purpose of which was to answer the question, "What is the Use of Latin?" By this means we succeeded in converting a good many people to the belief that Latin is after all an important branch of study.

Have the cousins read Harold Bell Wright's latest book "Helen of the Old House"? I have and I think he handles the employer-employe question skillfully as he does all other human problems that he brings up in his stories. Although he no longer preaches from the pulpit he is still without doubt a minister to the people.

The description of the Mammoth Mound and Wyandotte Cave were quite interesting. Last Summer, I visited three caves at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, namely Perry, Mammoth and Crystal caves. The first of these contained a spring of cold clear water called the wishing well. We were given a drink of the water and told to make a wish at the same time. The second cave was the largest and contained an underground lake. The third was the smaller but the most wonderful. The walls and the ceilings were of a clear crystalline substance known as strontia, and no earth or soil was visible.

I am teaching five miles from a railroad where we get our mail only twice a week.—A Silver Belle.

CAN DREAMS COME TRUE?

I have thrilling news. Aunt Martha's waste basket flew away in the blizzard last evening so I am taking advantage of this wonderful moment, for being Sunday she can't get a new one.

What is your opinion cousins, of talents and great ambition? I do believe most all people are talented more or less. Do you not think it wise to be careful not to obliterate this wonderful treasure, seek the hidden treasure and make an effort to develop this important factor? We so often find ourselves dreaming of great ambitions. I have come to the conclusion that dreams are only time killers and never arrive at the desired place. I have decided to make my dream come true and that enthusiastic feeling which comes over you is a potent worker. I think Buckeye Star's "Noble Thought Diary" is perfectly splendid. Please accept my compliments. I too find great pleasure in being alone. My time spent in profound silence I sometimes regard as the most beautiful hour of the day.

Twin where are you? My birthday comes Nov. 17. Please write to me.

I hope my first letter will find a friendly little corner in the hearts of you all.—Rock-a-way Dreamer.

HOOSIER VIOLET CHATS.

After reading the varied and interesting letters, felt as though I would like to be present again provided Aunt Martha is willing. What a nice addition to the Household page is the picture plan. Weary, your lumber camp trip was very interesting. King Philip of Spain, you always wrote such humorous letters. What's wrong that we don't hear from you?

I wonder what Bob's object is in wanting to get lost? Solitude? I think one could find solitude any place—go to some large city and you will find it easier than any place. As for wanting to get lost in the North, it might not prove as alluring as it sounds. Suppose you were lost in a blizzard and were unable to build a fire and had nothing to eat. You would have your choice of freezing or starving. Which would you prefer? I hope I see another letter from you soon.

I just want to ask Rue of W. Va. why anyone born in October should have more trouble than those born in some other month. I am afraid I don't agree with her for I think one month as good as another.

So you are my twin, Farmer Boy of Iowa! I am awfully glad I have a twin at least I mean a so-called twin. You asked for my description and age so here goes, blue eyes, fair complexion, light brown hair and I am five feet, six inches tall. I cannot tell you my weight as I do not know myself. When I do I'll tell you providing Aunt Martha does not boycott my letters.

Contemplator, your letter was fine. I'll bet you are a school teacher. Jack of Tennessee doesn't approve of half socks for ladies—well I think there is a limit too. Rolled socks are not so bad in hot weather but half socks and zero weather—well enuff said.

I like to collect snapshots. I should love to have a snapshot of every one of the Blade cousins. Aunt Martha, you head the list and I'll put you on the honorary page at the beginning. I wish Arthur McIntosh would write again. I would like to hear from all the girls personally.—Hoosier Violet.

INTERESTED IN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Greetings from sunny California! I have been reading The Blade ever since I have been old enough to spell out the words and cannot keep silent any longer. I enjoy all the splendid letters as well as all the good things Aunt Martha tells us each week.

Why don't we see more letters from the West? Surely all The Blade readers are not in the East. Come on westerners and don't be afraid of old Mr. Wastebasket.

I was especially interested in J. V.'s letter and hope we have another one soon. I have a French correspondent myself and enjoy the companionship of the letters immensely. I also was pleased to read the letter from A Pennsylvania Corresponding Secretary. I too am enthusiastic about Christian Endeavor work—in fact I am president of our society. Will our Pennsylvania cousin kindly write to me, sending address and I shall be glad to exchange plans and methods of work.

I think the exchange of snapshots is an excellent idea, one I would like to see carried out. Best wishes to all the cousins and Aunt Martha.—Gertrude Lewis, California—(Mountain View.)

SCARED FRIENDS AWAY

I'll start by saying I served in the World War and came back without injury. Now wasn't I lucky? I trained seven months in Camp Lee, Va. before starting across, so cousins, I know a little of your state. Did you ask why I stayed in camp so long? Because I was a battalion bugler—one of those fellows who didn't have a friend in the army. At least I took it that way from the song, "Oh How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning."

Will tell you more in my next visit.—Buster Brown.

Mixing With Martha

Waldorf Salad.

Mix one bowl each of apples, grapes and celery; use tart apples and Malaga grapes. To one-half pint of whipped cream add one-half cup English walnuts, rolled fine, and one-half mayonnaise dressing. About one-half hour before serving pour over the salad; stir lightly and put on ice.

Mayonnaise Dressing: One-half cup sugar, one tablespoon each of flour, salt and mustard, three eggs; stir until smooth, then pour into this one and one-half cups of boiling vinegar and let the whole come to a boil. This will keep in a cool place for some time. When used, thin with whipped cream.

Angel Cake.

Three-fourths cup whites of eggs, one-half teaspoon cream of tartar, one half cup of sugar, one teaspoon each almond and lemon, one-half cup flour. Beat egg whites until foamy, using a whip egg-beater; add cream of tartar, then beat eggs until very stiff and dry. This is most important, otherwise the cake will be tough and leathery. Add sugar gradually, carefully folding it in; then add flavoring and lastly the flour, folding in gradually. Bake in an ungreased pan about 45 minutes. This makes a small cake; double the quantity for a large one, baking from 50 to 60 minutes.

Short and Sweet

Country Jacob, you will get three cheers from the boys all right, coming to the front as you are with an offer to help them with their machinery department. Even Aunt Martha caught a thrill out of that for years ago when she was one of those "tom boys" she took woodturning and wood carving in school and had to have special permission from the principal. Uncle Jacob says he is quite a fellow for machinery since he has run everything from a bicycle to a six-cylinder car including a tractor. He has owned three bicycles, one motorcycle, two cars and one tractor and has done all his own repairing. He has studied electricity and storage batteries, also carburetors and generators, attended a farm mechanics' school and has had 10 years' experience with these machines and others on the farm. Now come on with your questions, cousins for we are too proud for words to have somebody right in our midst who can answer them.

There have been many appeals to the boys who served in the World war, to send letters to the Household page. One came from a Merry Go-Rounder whose oldest boy was over in France 10 months. She has two more boys and two girls but she takes time to write that she loves to read the soldiers' letters. That appeal ought to bring a whole mail bag full of letters from our young veterans.

JOHN FUNNYMAN! Where are you? Everyone of us is waiting for a good laugh and if you could hear the echo of the calls which are being made for you, you surely would come—post haste.

So far you would think that this column was being conducted for boys but not if we girls know what we are about. The boys can crow over their machinery department but along comes Keystone Lassie in the nick of time and says she is sending some crochet patterns and directions for the fancy work department since she was the first one to suggest it. So now it looks like a race—we shall see.

A Lover of the Adirondacks promises us a description of these vast and beautiful mountains. She teaches school in Elizabethtown, N. Y., so she knows all about them. Please hurry up with the letter for we want to know exactly how the mountains look on a cold January day.

Zane Grey seems to be our favorite author—ever since somebody had the courage to express their opinion to the contrary as far as they were concerned. At first Aunt Martha was going to mention some of the eulogies of Zane Grey's writing which have been sent in, but they have come so thick and fast that you will have to take her word for it. Harold Bell Wright is a close second and many loyal readers have sent in his biography for Our Correspondents.

Roderick Dhu likes Indians, at least he had a real thrill when he saw a letter from Pocahontas and he wants to know if she is a real sure enough Indian. He enjoyed Wyandotte Indian's letter too, and was glad to see that Arthur McIntosh had come again.

Hattie Hackler lives in the southwestern part of Virginia where more cabbage is shipped than from any other part of the United States. We have to guess Hattie's age before she will tell us more about this country so Aunt Martha will do the guessing and say 15 years old so we won't have to wait so long to hear about how the farmers raise so much cabbage.

Snatches From W. B.

How is everybody this stormy day? I nearly froze getting here, the wind was blowing so hard. I hope there will be a little room near some of my favorites. I will be 24 years old February 1. Have I a twin?—Lonely from Ohio.

I am a farmer girl and I live 75 miles from town. I was 17 on January 19.—Imogene from Nevada.

Mr. W. B., you had better stay under cover or you will get your beautiful nose nipped. You swallowed my greetings once so woe unto thee, my dear fellow. The trees are all coated with ice, icicles cling to every bow and twig, looking like so many diamonds when the sun shines on them.—Rose Bud from Indiana.

I am an Indian girl and I live on the bank of the Chichahoming river. I like to read the letters when I have time.—Anita Bradby, Va.

I live in the old Buckeye state. We are having real Winter weather here now which makes good skating and sledding. How many of you like to skate?—Blue Eyes of the Buckeye State.

I have been a silent reader of The Blade for over a year but after reading such interesting letters from the boys and girls, I can't stay away another minute. Lonely Rose, allow me to pay you my compliments I think your letters are wonderful. Please come again.—Vada Moran, W. Va.

Farmer Lass and Canadian Cowgirl, I want a seat between you for I am afraid if you get together that you will gallop away on your horses to have a race.—Brown Eyes of Indiana.

American Birthdays

Jan. 27, 1827—Charles F. Chickering, piano manufacturer.
Jan. 28, 1814—Henry Norman Hudson, Shakespearean scholar and author.
Jan. 29, 1843—William McKinley, 25th president of United States.
Jan. 30, 1862—Walter J. Damrosch, composer.
Jan. 31, 1830—James G. Blaine, statesman.
Feb. 1, 1859—Victor Herbert, musician and composer.
Feb. 2, 1814—George Loring Brown, landscape painter.

POETS' CORNER

When the Bees Are in the Hive

By the mill stream sat the miller's pretty daughter,
And her cheeks were like the first red rose of June;
And her sweet voice sounded like the rippling water,
As so tenderly she hummed an old love tune.
But soon her song of joy is turned to sorrow,
For her sweetheart now has come to say goodbye;
She is thinking sadly of the lonely morrow,
As he kisses her and murmurs with a sigh.

CHORUS.

When the bees are in the hive
And the honey's in the comb,
When the golden sunset bends to kiss the dew,
While the old mill wheel turns round,
I'll love you Mary,
When the bee's are in the hive
I'll come to you.

By the old mill sits a lonely maid repining,
And her fancy like the stream roams far away,
As she looks down in the silver waters shining,
And sees her golden locks are tinged with gray.
Long, long years she's waited here for his returning,
All in vain, she thought that he'd come back some day,
And the lamp of hope still in her heart is burning
As the old mill wheel turns round, it seems to say:

When the bees are in the hive,
And the honey's in the comb,
When the golden sunset bends to kiss the dew;
While the old mill wheel turns round,
I'll love you Mary,
When the bee's are in the hive
I'll come to you.

Towser Shan't Be Tied Tonight

Slow the Kansas sun was setting
O'er the wheat fields far away,
Streaking all the air with cobwebs,
At the close of one hot day,
And its last rays kissed the foreheads
Of a man and maiden fair,
He with whiskers short and frowsy,
She with red and glist'ning hair,
He with shut jaws, stern and silent,
She with lips all cold and white,
Struggling to keep back the murmur:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

"Papa," slowly spoke the maiden,
"I am almost seventeen,
And I've got a real lover,
Though he's rather young and green.
But he has a horse and buggy,
And a cow and thirty hens,
Boys that start out poor, dear pap,
Make the best of honest men.
But if Towser sees and bites him,
Fills his heart with sudden fright,
He will never come again, pa;
Towser must be tied tonight."

"Daughter," firmly spoke the farmer
(Every word pierced her young heart
Like a carving knife through chicken
As it hunts a tender part),
"I've a patch of early melons,
Two of them are ripe today,
Towser must be loose to watch them,
Or they'll all be stole away.
I have hoed them late and early,
In dim morn and evening light,
Now they are grown I must not lose them,
Towser'll not be tied tonight."

Then the old man ambled forward,
Opened wide the kennel door,
Towser bounded forth to meet him,
As he oft had done before.
And the farmer stooped and loosed him
From the dog-chain, short and stout;
To himself he softly chuckled:
"Bessie's feller must look out."
But the maiden at the window
Saw the cruel teeth show white;
In an undertone she murmured:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

Then the maiden's brow grew thoughtful,
And her breath came short and thick,
Till she spied the family clothesline,
And she whispered: "That's the trick."
From the kitchen door she glided
With a plate of meat and bread;
Towser wagged his tail in greeting,
Knowing well he would be fed,
In his well worn leather collar
Tied she then the clothesline tight;
All the time her white lips saying:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

"There, old doggie," spoke the maiden,
"You can watch the melon-patch;
But the front gate's free and open
When John Henry lifts the latch.
For the clothesline is fastened
To the harvest apple tree,
You can run and watch the melons,
But the front gate you can't see."
Then her glad ears heard a buggy,
And her eyes grew big and bright,
While her young heart says in gladness:
"Towser, dog, is tied tonight."

Up the path the young man saunters,
With his eye and cheek aglow;
For he loves the red-haired maiden,
And he aims to tell her so.
Bessie's rougish little brothers,
In a fit of boyish glee,
Had untied the slender clothesline
From the harvest apple tree.
Then old Towser heard the footsteps,
Raised his bristles, fixed for fight,
"Bark away," the maiden whispers;
"Towser, you are tied tonight."

Then old Towser bounded forward,
Passed the open kitchen door,
Bessie screamed and quickly followed,
But John Henry's gone before.
Down the path he speeds most quickly,
For Old Towser sets the pace
And the maiden close behind them
Shows them she is in the race.
Then the clothesline—can she get it?
And her eyes grow big and bright;
And she springs and grasps it firmly,
"Towser shall be tied tonight."

Oftentime a little minute
Forms the destiny of men,
You can change the fate of nations
By the stroke of one small pen.
Towser made one last long effort,
Caught John Henry by his pants;
But John Henry kept on running,
For he thought that his last
But the maiden held on firmly,
And the rope was drawn up tight;
But old Towser kept the garments,
For he was not tied tonight.

Then the father hears the racket,
With long strides he soon is there,
When John Henry and the maiden
Crouching for the worst prepare.
At his feet John tells his story,
Shows his clothing soiled and torn;
And his face so sad and pleading,
Yet so white and scared and worn,
Touched the old man's heart with pity,
Filled his eyes with misty light,
"Take her, boy, and make her happy,
Towser shall be tied tonight."

Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner: John Maynard; Fatal Wedding; The Lord Bakman's Palace; In the Garden; Out in the Cold World; Young Lady's Dream; McKinley; Lord Henry; St. Peter at the Gate; Granny's Old Arm Chair; Lost on the Lady Elgin; The Old Wooden Rocker; Mary of the Wild Moor; The Ashland Tragedy; Beyond the Mountains; Annie Laurie; Fuller and Warren; Stevenson's Morning Prayer; Popping Corn (And there they sat apopping corn, John Stiles and Susan Cutter); The Face on the Barroom Floor; Jenny McNeil's Ride; Spartacus, by Elijah Kellogg; The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck; Laugh and the World Laughs With You.

Also songs and poems containing the following lines have been requested for publication:

It was in her father's garden in the merry month of May,
She said to dearest Willie, ere long with you I'd roam
And bid adieu to all my friends and Erin's lovely home.

By the wayside on a mossy stone
Sat a hoary pilgrim musing.

Sleep, soldier, sleep, though many regret thee,
Who stand by thy cold bier today;
Soon shall each kind friend forget thee
And thy name shall forever pass away.

On a stormy night in Winter,
When the winds blew cold and wet,
I heard some strains of music
That I never can forget.

How fair are the walls of that city of light,
Whose streets by the ransomed are trod;
And over whose beauty there cometh no blight,
Whose Builder and Maker is God.

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley but be
The best little scrub at the side of the rill,
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

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DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician State of New York
286 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Desk H-524

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE HIGH TAX LASH— Makes Folks More Wise

Rural Welfare editor attended a county farm bureau meeting where some redhot resolutions were cheered and adopted. These resolutions hit at several things that tended to make higher taxes.

The high tax lash makes folks wiser. It opens their eyes, their ears, their pocketbooks and their minds. High taxes are the medicine that can actually compel folks to think for themselves. This is a wonderful medicine that will accomplish such results.

One of the high spots in these resolutions and which received very vigorous applause, was the resolution condemning the high cost of school supervision, especially of rural schools.

These resolutions insisted that salaries paid to superintendents and to many teachers were out of all proportion to farm crop prices and the prices during the war when these salaries were raised to the present levels.

These resolutions took a firm stand for good schools and for good teachers, but expressed a belief that the more the taxpayers paid for schools that the less efficiency there was in our public schools.

Rural Welfare has found this sentiment expressed in a number of communities. We wonder whether such a belief generally exists. Is there too much politics in our schools with the main purpose to get big pay for inferior work?

We used to be a teacher. We did the best we could at $40 and $50 per month. We had pupils who mastered Ray's third part of arithmetic, United States history, reading, writing, etc. We did not have many frills to follow, but we had a big interest in the old-fashioned common school studies.

The whole school system should not be judged by complaints from a few counties. As a rule folks are slow to wake up, but when they do, as a rule they have a real excuse for doing so. What do you think?

CHURCH AND COLLEGE— Givers to Good Cause

On the train we met a college president and a noted lawyer. They were happy. As the representatives of a church and college they had that day recorded the papers in a courthouse that sealed and closed a gift of 320 acres of good land from a farmer to the church and college.

The lawyer advised that this college president had received in donations, during the year of 1921, over $2,000,000 in gifts for his church and college.

The president was not yet 40 years old. He was absolutely devoted to his work. He had been president of his college less than two years. In that time he had demonstrated great business ability and had won the confidence and respect of all folks within the fold of his church circle. By this we do not mean a single congregation but an entire sectarian creed which was a branch of the Lutheran line.

We learned something of the man who had given his 320 acres. He had been a rough, coarse fellow the most of the days of his life. He had been a county official and used a lot of profane language while he was on duty in the courthouse. He was even accused by his enemies of keeping a jug of whisky in his office for use of his friends and himself.

This rough fellow had made money at farming. Good live stock, good seed, good drainage, good marketing and good investments at the right time had enabled him to acquire several hundred acres of rich farming land which he had put in good state of cultivation.

One day a friend said something to him that seemed to change the current of his life. He is as active now for the cause of good as he was neglectful in the other direction.

This college has some 600 students. Many of them are preparing for the ministry. The lawyer, of whom we speak, is a well known public man in his state. He has been a power in this church work. He is a good man and a brilliant attorney.

The question is often asked whether persons possessing property should make provision in their will for some bequest to the church. This farmer did not wait until he was dead to give a helping hand to church and college. He wants to get some of the credit and satisfaction out of this giving spirit while he lives.

We wonder if folks gave more while they lived and not so much when they are dead, to good causes, whether they would not live longer and come nearer to being happy when they died. Some folks who give away everything they have are classed as dunces.

Church and college are two good cornerstones to take good care of in a Christian country.

FARM BANDWAGON— May It Never Grow Less—

Rural Welfare editor met a man who told us of a meetingof big business men in Chicago during December, 1921. At this meeting were some of the big bankers of the country. Some of the big manufacturers were present. One or two big mail order bosses were there.

The farmer was not there, but the farmer was the big talk topic of the whole meeting. After long discussion the meeting decided that the country was in a bad fix because the farmer was in a helluvafix.

Big business has discovered that when the farmer is hit and hurt, that sooner or later everybody has the headache. The men in control of currency and coin and the money power are beginning to see that they have squeezed the farmer about as much as he can or will stand.

One of the men, with millions back of him, said: "If we put the farmer in the poorhouse we will all finally get there. We must throw out a life preserver to save the farmer and to save ourselves. We must act soon or it may be too late."

We are glad to see some of these big fellows at the mourner's bench trying to become Christians. It will do the country good when these bosses of money and politics get pinched like the rest of us.

BOOTLEG ROADS— 100 Days Hard Work

A farm organization has adopted resolutions in favor of making a law so that all bootleggers convicted will have to do hard work on the public roads.

Why not enact such a law? Our jails are full. Why keep a man idle while in prison at public expense? As a rule the bootlegger is an able-bodied fellow who ought to be at decent work.

Wet judges are handing out farce sentences and wants the bootlegger vote to be re-elected. Fix the law so that the judge has no option. For first offense let the sentence be 100 days at hard work on the roads. For second offense let the sentence be for 300 days and for the third offense 1,000 days.

This would cure bootlegging and insure good roads. The prisoner would pay for his keep. A little sure punishment and no suspended sentences would do a lot toward curing the bootleg disease.

If this law should be enacted and all the guilty put to work on our public highways, we could get the picture of a few so-called prominent citizens in their working clothes working cheap.

Why not give the law a trial?

POT-LUCK WITH KIDS— Hot Lunch at School

Rural Welfare editor recently sat at the table in the basement dining room of a centralized school and took pot-luck feed with a hundred kids.

This experience was a real treat. The lunch was warm as we could take care of it. The cooking was done by the domestic science class. The girls got regular credits in their studies on this work.

Two of the girls washed the dishes and got 25 cents a day for their work. One of these dishwashers was a banker's daughter. She does not need the money, but she had the pep and willingness to make $1.25 a week for spending money.

The hot lunch cost the pupils 12 cents a day. The domestic science girls did all the buying, keeping books, collecting and paying out. The whole scheme was a mighty good training in the affairs of an everyday life. The best part of the game was the fact that everybody liked the game. The girls took a pride in their work.

The domestic science teacher was on the job but had very little to say. Her pupils were well trained. She let them learn to do things by doing them themselves. She had her eyes and ears open and seemed to be the right person for this work.

The food, we were told, was different each day. Every lunch was a balanced ration for the child and intended to be of such food as to help both body and brain of the pupils to develop.

What these girls learned in the way of cooking and equipment for the kitchen was taken home by the girls and talked over with mothers. The whole neighborhood was tied up to that school and parents were getting a lot of good out of that domestic science class. Many mothers came to the kitchen of that school house and went away with new ideas of how to make her own kitchen more convenient and less tiresome. This 12-cent meal we got free was more to our health than some high-priced feeds we pay for.

FARM FOLKS POLITICS— Big Cities Make Big Kick

We have just read a story in a big city newspaper about the farm folks of Ohio having too much power in the state legislature. The farmers are getting organized and have stopped a lot of bad legislation which the big city bosses wanted to put through.

In Ohio every county can have at least one vote in the house of representatives. There are 88 counties. Vinton county has a few more than 12,000 people. It has one vote. If Cuyahoga county could have one vote for every 12,000 inhabitants it would have 78 members in the house of representatives and Hamilton county would have 38.

At the present time Cuyahoga county will have only 17 in the next legislature and Hamilton nine. The full ratio of representation for the larger counties is one member of the legislature for each 57,594 people. Some Ohio counties have less than one-fourth this number of people, but under the present constitution these small counties get one vote in lawmaking.

There are 41 counties that have less than half of 57,594 people. The big cities want the law changed so that the country counties cannot dictate to the cities. The cities still want to fix the price of wheat, meat, milk and money interest.

In the senate actual population counts for more than in the house of representatives and the cities have more power in the senate. The city folk forget that in congress each state, no matter how small in population has two senators, while New York only has two senators.

Nobody is making a big fuss about changing the U. S. Constitution, but in Ohio the city bosses have the bellyache because the farmers seem to have too much legislative power at Columbus. Yet the big cities grab all the big state offices they can get hold of and are not particular about dividing up the plums with the country folks.

Ten counties in Ohio have half the population of the whole state, but these 10 counties do not have half the votes in the legislature. Here is one instance where a majority of votes cannot dictate what the lawmakers shall do. No doubt other states have similar conditions. Should farm folks surrender the advantage they now hold in lawmaking?

WOMEN MUST REFORM— Crusade Is Need of Hour

It's an old story for man to blame woman for trouble and ills. Sometimes he is right. As a rule he is wrong. Woman has borne a cross a thousand times for man's erring ways in the world.

Just now the need of the hour is a woman's crusade against the ways of a lot of women. Too many women of the nation have been letting down the bars of morality. Men have taken this weakness as a license to go beyond the bounds of decency.

Women have acquired the habit of smoking cigarets, drinking booze, playing cards for money, dancing indiscriminately, attending shady parties that border on the Fatty Arbuckle type, until thousands of men have taken the liberty to go a few steps farther and fool woman has permitted same to be done in too many instances.

Newspapers have been giving too many first page stories of scandal parties, where lewd and nude women were the partners of bootleg booze in an orgy of revel and shame. This sort of bait catches too many men on its hook of vice and excessive abandonment to animal appetites.

Man will not reform until woman sets the pace in such matters. The power of woman is great. This power is great both ways, namely, for good or for bad. If she chooses to go in either direction she will have an army of masculine followers.

The unprecedented desire to avoid hard work and get money honestly has led the nation to the brink of a dangerous precipice. This desire to get money is usually for the purpose of paying the expenses of these scandal parties. Booze at $15.00 to $20.00 a quart and $10.00 a plate dinners take a lot of money.

The insane disease of women of the scarlet color to have costly clothes and flashing jewelry are other potent reasons for fool man to rob and to murder to get the money without work to pay the price of shame and sham.

Against this wave of woman folly and man crime, the preacher is a puny power. The teacher has lost heart in many places. Some newspapers have lowered their flag in too many instances. They would rather feed a diseased public mind on this scandal stuff than to record the worth while deeds of human kind. Their papers will sell better if they peddle the story of shame and crime than if those papers proclaim the virtues and noble accomplishments of men and women.

We have tried to legislate virtue into our population. So far we have made a sorry fizzle of it. An army of police, secret service, detectives, inspectors, prosecutors and peanut statesmen have not brought or wrought the harvest we thought or sought.

This nation has a grand army of strong minded women who could wage war upon present conditions and win the support of all the moral forces of the nation, newspapers included. Rural Welfare believes that this great host of womanhood is the master key that will bring society and government back to normal conditions.

The social affairs of both city and country have become so closely interwoven and related that the farm folks are and ought to be as much concerned in these matters as the city folks.

We must not permit murder, robbery and vice to run rampant in this country without a challenge. These ills must be curbed and cured. There is enough courage and virtue in this country to win the needed victory if the forces of right will organize and battle Satan and his devils.

We do not want to utter simply a tale of woe and pessimism, but rather a message of warning and appeal. We want to admonish those whose heads are clear and hearts courageous that there is work to do for all the right-minded folks and this task should not be too long neglected.

Hit hard at those who want to wink and blink at law enforcement. Vote against every candidate who does not ring true with decency and morals in 1922. This year of our Lord is to be the greatest test of strength at the polls with the underworld, vice and the scarlet jade. Let woman's clubs, wives and mothers everywhere enlist for the war to win our country back to normal, sane and safe social tranquility. Do it now.

WILD OATS CROP— When to Settle Down

We are asked to say whether a young man should sow his wild oats while he is young and what is the time in life for him to settle down.

See the world and travel while you are young is a sentiment that we often hear about. This used to apply to young men. Today we often hear similar expressions regarding young ladies. See the world and get your share of experience is the way we heard a woman talk.

Can a young man or a young woman take chances on sowing wild oats and then have to reap the harvest that might grow in this oat field? Are we willing to pay with regrets for some of our passing follies and pastimes?

Some will argue that man or woman must have experience in order to make them broad-gauged and liberal in their views. This is quite right, but there is a wild difference in the experience they may get. It, like other things, may be good or bad. The wild oat harvest is not a good variety of crop to grow. There is education in travel. Some folks get the wanderlust and never settle down and sometimes never settle up their bill.

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The Latest Markets

The stock market last week experienced a moderate reaction, the first since the start of the year, but not until after a number of industrial stocks had advanced into new high ground on the movement. The decline itself was not important save as it may have marked a temporary turning point in the trend of speculative securities which have advanced long enough and high enough to increase the probabilities of a reactionary interval. Besides February is close at hand and it is a month which has a bad reputation for bull operations.

There will also soon be loosened a flood of annual reports covering 1921 and these statements as a whole will doubtless show such slim profits for various representative corporations as to chill speculative ardor in many securities. In the past few days, however, the stock market has been suffering primarily from an over-bought position, the elimination of a big short interest, in other words, an impaired inside or technical position.

Because public speculation has not been extensive and because bull cliques probably have not unloaded any great amount of securities on outsiders the market's position is not dangerous in the usual sense of the word. Sufficiently large profits have accrued on the long side, however, to attract realizing sales in volume once it became apparent that buyers were no longer following quotations up. The chances are that at best the market will for a time be an uncertain, irregular affair until financial, industrial and political events which are gradually shaping up constructively impress themselves anew on speculative attention.

An easy money position, with tendencies in many directions which might be described as marking a period of secondary inflation has provided the foundation for the past five months' recovery in the financial markets and promises to endure for some time to come as a major factor tending to sustain security prices. That an abundant supply of cheap money in the hands of speculative pools can work wonders already has been demonstrated and it is being counted on to work more wonders in the shape of an aggressive bull market when industrial revival, now slow and spotty, gains strength.

There have been flurries in call money in the past week to 6 per cent, but they cannot be taken very seriously in the light of our banking position showing a ratio for the federal reserve system of 77.2 per cent, the highest since 1917. Our gold holdings stand at the high record figure of $2,904,248,000, while rediscounts are 329,000,000 lower than at the start of the year. Time money is available at the low figure of 4½ to 5 per cent. New financing in volume is being done without checking a slow upward trend in seasoned bonds. The coupon rates on new corporation issues are gradually being lowered.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.29; May, $1.32; July, $1.10. Corn, cash, 54c. Oats, cash, 40c. Barley, cash, 64c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 87c. Cloverseed, cash, $13.95; Jan., $13.95; Feb., $14.00; March, $14.05; April, $13.05. Alsike, cash, $12.00; Feb., $12.00; March, $12.10. Timothy, cash, $3.25; Jan., $3.25; Feb., $3.27; March, $3.32.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.18¾; July, $1.04½. Corn, May, 54⅜c; July, 56⅜c. Oats, May, 39½c; July, 40⅜c. Barley, May, 60c. Rye, May, 88⅞c; July, 81c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40c; solid pack, 39c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 25@26c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 23c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 41c; selects, 48c; storage, 30@35c.

Bacon—Fat, 13c; lean, 22½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 15½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 13½c. Lard, 10c. Hams, 21c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 17c; bologna, 11c; frankfurters, 16c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 27@28c; geese, 22@24c; turkeys, 35@40c; heavy hens, 24@25c; light chickens, 18@20c; old roosters, 13@15c; broilers, 24@25c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25@27c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 30@32c; turkeys, 40@45c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 43@43½c; prints, 44@44½c; extra firsts, 42@42½c; firsts, 41@41½c; seconds, 35@36c; packing stock, 16@18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 40c; extra firsts, 39c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 37½c; old cases, 37c; western firsts, new cases, 36c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 21@23c; high grade, made of animal oils, 23@23½c; lower grades, 19@20c. Cheese—York state, 23@24c; brick, 22@24c; fancy Swiss, 40@55c; Longhorn (Wisconsin), 25@27c; limburger, 25@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 27@28c; roosters, 16@18c; spring chickens, culls, 15@20c; choice, 27c; live spring ducks, 28@30c; turkeys, 35c; live geese, 20@34c; capons, 35c. Rabbits, $2.75@3.00 a dozen; jacks, $5.00 a dozen. Potatoes, $3.40@3.60 per 150-lb. sack; Michigan, $2.95 a sack of 150 lbs.; Early Ohios, $2.00 a two-bushel sack; Red River, $2.50 per 120-lb. sack; fancy western, 3@4c a lb.; new stock, $12.50@13.00 a bbl.; Garnets, $2.50 a hamper.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery, extras, 36½c; firsts, 30@35c; seconds, 27@29c; standards, 33½c. Eggs lower; receipts, 12,085 cases; firsts, 34c; ordinary firsts, 30@31c; miscellaneous, 32@33c; refrigerators, firsts, 23@25c. Poultry, alive, unchanged. Potatoes dull; receipts, 38 cars; total U. S. shipments, 806 cars; Wisconsin round whites, sacked, $1.80@1.90; slight to badly frozen, $1.50@1.70; bulk, badly frozen, one car at $2.10; Michigan sacked round whites, $1.85@1.90; Idaho sacked Rurals mostly $2.25; sacked Russets, $2.35.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 7,873; creamery higher than extras, 39@39½c; creamery extras (92 score), 38½c; state dairy finest, 36½@37½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 11,664; fresh gathered extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 45@50c; do., browns, extras, 45@47c; nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 40@44c; refrigerators, firsts, 27@28c. Cheese, irregular; receipts, 639. Live and dressed poultry, quiet; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, steady; receipts, 1,500; heavies, $9.40; yorkers, $9.75; pigs, $9.75. Cattle, $8.00; calves, steady, $13.00@14.00. Lambs, steady, $13.00@14.00.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 2,300; steady; heavies, $9.00@9.10; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; steady; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $14.40. Calves—Receipts, 100; steady; top, $13.50.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 175; steady. Calves—Receipts, 150; steady, $3.00@15.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,600; steady to 25c lower; heavy, $9.00@9.25; mixed, $9.25@9.75; yorkers, $9.75@10.00; light, do. and pigs, $10.00@10.25; roughs, $7.25; stags, $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; slow; lambs, 50c lower; lambs, $6.00@14.00; yearlings, $6.00@12.00.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 450; compared with week ago, steers, 15@25c lower; light yearlings, 50c off; beef cows, 25@40c down; canners and veal calves, steady; bulls, 25c lower; stockers and feeders barely steady. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; active; heavy hogs, mostly 15@25c higher; hogs weighing 170 lbs. and down, about steady; top, $9.25; bulk, $8.60@9.15; pigs, strong. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, market generally 25c to 50c higher.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, beef steers and better grades fat she stock mostly steady; good to choice heavy steers about 25c higher; canners, cutters, low priced beef cows and bulls, strong to 15c higher; veal calves mostly 75c higher; stockers and feeders, 25c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; mostly 10c to 25c higher; closing weak; shippers bought about 4,000; indications of moderate hold over top, $9.25 on 140 to 180-lb. average; bulk, $8.60@9.00; pigs slow, few strong weights up to $9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; few loads on sale went steady at $13.50@13.75; compared to a week ago, best fat lambs, 40c to 60c higher; fat yearlings about 50c higher; fat sheep, feeder lambs and medium grade fat lambs mostly 25c up.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Soldering Copper

Please tell me something about soldering copper.—W. F. B., Jane Lew, W. Va.

A good hard solder for copper or brass is 13 parts copper and one part zinc, and two tin. This alloy is heated over a charcoal fire, and ground to granulation in an iron mortar. The flux employed for this solder is borax, which can either be used separately or mixed, by rubbing to a cream, or mixed with the solder in a very little water.

When the work is cleaned, bound, fluxed and speltered, the whole is subject to a clear charcoal or coke fire; or, what is now becoming far more general, convenient, cleanly and manageable, a bellows blow pipe. In the process of hard soldering, the water should be driven off by gentle heat; the fusion of the flux soon follows; a glassy substance appears after the froth, which, in its turn, is replaced by the alloy in red, liquid form; the blue flame from the ignited zinc informs the operator that the solder now fuses, so that, as soon as the work is flushed with solder, it must be withdrawn, allowed to set, and cooled in water.

This Pure Cream Stops Head Colds

Apply In Nostrils—It Opens Air Passages Instantly.

Colds and catarrh yield like magic to soothing, healing, antiseptic cream that penetrates through every air passage and relieves swollen, inflamed membranes of nose and throat. Your clogged nostrils open right up and you can breathe freely. Hawking and snuffling stop. Don't stay stuffed up and miserable.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist. Apply a little in the nostrils and get instant relief. Millions endorse this remedy known for more than fifty years.

—Advertisement.

U. S. War Losses

Please give me the losses of the United States in the World war.—A. L. D., Clarksburg, W. Va.

The total number of men serving in the army during the World war was 5,019,874. Of these 2,000,000 served overseas. Total casualties were 302,612, with deaths numbering 77,118. There were 34,248 killed in action; 23,430 died of diseases; 13,700 died of wounds; 2,019 died from accidents; 300 were drowned; 272 committed suicide; 154 died of murder or homicide; 10 were executed by sentence of court martial; 489 died of other known causes; 1,839 died of undetermined causes; 650 were presumed dead. Three were reported missing in action and 221,050 were wounded, 83,390 severely.

American Indians rarely are found with beards.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

A movement to interest the governor of every state in the erection of a national victory memorial building in Washington is being sponsored by President Harding, according to an announcement from the White House.

The movement was inaugurated by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of Washington, who has been working on it for nearly two years. President Harding has written to every governor and already received replies from the governors of Maine, Delaware and New York heartily indorsing the project.

Opposing the project is the American Legion. In a statement issued the national legislative committee protested against it or any similar plan.

"The American Legion opposes the erection of any public building by or with the consent of our national government on any government land and in any way designed to commemorate the services of the men and women of America during the late war until proper and adequate legislation has been enacted for the relief, first, of the disabled; second, the unemployed, and, third, the passage of the adjusted compensation bill," says John Thomas Taylor, vice chairman of the national legislative committee of the Legion. "The last national convention of the Legion by resolution," he said, "declared its position on this project."

The state bonus question in Missouri is settled and the bonus commission has started planning the details for distributing the $15,000,000 voted for the former soldiers, sailors and marines of the "Show-Me" state.

Under the ruling of the supreme court the law will not become effective until Feb. 17, but that it will not stop the commission from starting preparations, according to W. A. Raupp, adjutant general and head of the bonus commission.

General Raupp says it will probably be June before payments start, but in the meantime applications must be made and details for paying must be worked out.

Of the brides of American soldiers abroad during the World war, whose nationalities were recorded, 2,295 were French; 1,001 British, 79 Belgian, and 31 German.

The three heroes of the United States army who won high honors and distinction during the World war, are Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, Sergeant Alvin C. York and Major Charles S. Whittlesey.

American soldiers who paid for the transportation of European brides to this country must stand the expense, and the government, it is ruled, will not reimburse the soldiers for such outlay.

There are 181 chaplains in the regular United States army.

Armistice day in France will hereafter be observed on the Sunday following Nov. 11.

The question of suitable hospitals for disabled veterans of the World war is still one of the most important before congress, representatives of the American Legion told the committee on public buildings and grounds of the house recently.

The most pressing need right now, according to Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, one of the leading neuropsychiatric specialists in the country, is to provide proper hospitals for men who are suffering with nervous and mental diseases.

"We are here now to make a request to meet the final chapter," Dr. Salmon said, speaking as a member of the Legion rehabilitation committee. "What we ask now is for those men who will still be in hospitals 20 years hence."

When the $18,600,000 appropriated for hospital building last year has been spent, Dr. Salmon said, there will be 2,860 more beds in government hospitals for neuropsychiatric patients. That will leave 3,380 such patients still unprovided for, he declared.

To provide beds for this number he estimated $8,880,000 would be needed. The bill under consideration by the committee provides for the appropriation of $16,000,000 to complete the building program already started. The balance, after the neuro-psychiatric patients are provided for, would go for beds for tuberculosis veterans.

The suit for damages brought by Charles J. Hyman because his name was wrongfully included in a slacker list published in the New York World, has resulted in his complaint being upheld by the appellate division of the supreme court and the decision of the lower court reversed. The lower court had previously thrown out the complaint on the defendant's demurrer.

Organization of an "Alabama League of Soldier Voters," strictly a political body with no other functions or characteristics, is forecast as an early 1922 development following the circulation over the state of a published interview with Dr. Cecil Gaston of Birmingham, active Legionnaire, who declared that the Legion should stay out of politics, but the World war veterans must inevitably organize for political action to get consideration of their needs and demands.

Marshal Ferdinand Foch, of the French army, is 70 years of age. This distinguished commander was a private in the Franco-Prussian war.

The first rabbi to serve as chaplain in the American navy was Rabbi Davis Goldberg, appointed Oct. 30, 1917, with the rank of junior lieutenant.

Chalk up another Chamber of Commerce on the roll of honor.

Out in the state where the tall corn grows and where Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion hails from, the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, after studying the measure carefully, has given its endorsement to the fourfold adjusted compensation bill and this in the face of the United States chamber's fight to have local bodies denounce the bill.

$13.95 Goodyear All-Weather Coat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 1901-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome, Rainproofed, All-Weather coat to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

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"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Positively greatest offer ever made.

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BOY, IN PLASTER CAST, OPENS PINOCHLE SCHOOL

School for Poor Pinochle Players—that is the latest institution in Baker, Oregon.

Victor Hart is the faculty.

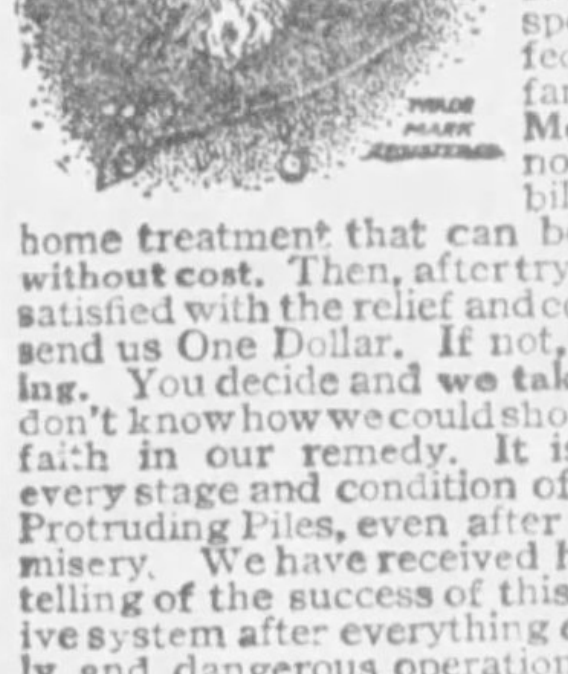
This popular Baker high school boy was placed in a plaster cast, in which he must remain for six months due to spinal trouble. While "down" he refused to be "out," also, so he announced he'd open the school for those who aren't expert in pinochle.

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles w make this unlimited offer: Send us you address and retu mail will bring you regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck 3-fold Absorptio Treatment for Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, an such Pile trouble—a in plain wrapper—TO TRY FREE Dr. Van Vleck, e surgeon U. S. army spent forty years perfecting his now wor famous Absorption Method. No kn no pain, no doc bills—just a sim home treatment that can be tried by any without cost. Then, after trying, if you are fu satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives yo send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you noth ing. You decide and we take your word. W don't know how we could show more unbounde faith in our remedy. It is relieving alm every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes misery. We have received hundreds of lette telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including co ly and dangerous operations, had failed, ev after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The mil cases are often controlled in a single d Won't you try it at our expense? Address D Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB-5, Jackso Mich. Send no money. Send today.



FORD CAR GIVEN

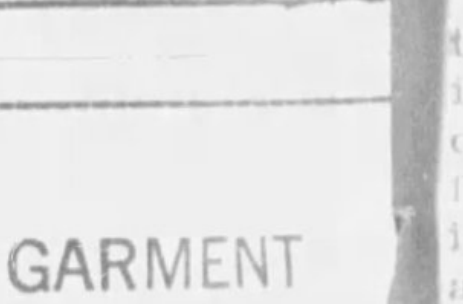
Solve This Puzzle—Win Fine Prize

23	9	14	20	5
9	19	3	1	18

The figures represent corresponding letters in the alphabet. Figure 1 is A, 2 is B and so on. The ten figures spell three words. What are the words?

To Men, Women, Boys and Girls

All can share in these EASY-TO-WIN prizes. Send the three words on a slip of paper with your name and address. Besides the Auto I am going to give away Phonographs, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Silverware, etc., and cash rewards. Send your answer. Act quick.



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Buy "Diamond Dyes" and fo the simple directions in every package. Don't wonder whether you c dye or tint successfully, because pe fect home dyeing is guaranteed wi Diamond Dyes even if you ha never dyed before. Worn, fade dresses, skirts, waists, coats, swea ers, stockings, draperies, hangin everything, become like new aga Just tell your druggist whether th material you wish to dye is wool silk, or whether it is linen, cotto or mixed goods. Diamond Dy never streak, spot, fade, or run.

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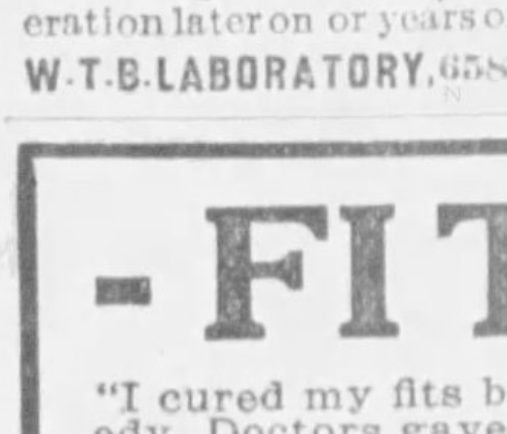

If you have an ugly goitre, send for a free copy of this beautifully Illustrated Booklet and learn how it can be removed at home without operation or danger. It contains much information and advice that is invaluable to sufferers from this disfiguring and dangerous disease. Send today. It may save you an operation later on or years of needless suffering.

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-FITS-

"I cured my fits by simple remedy. Doctors gave me up," says Mrs. P. Gram of Milwaukee. You can receive a bottle of the same kind of medicine she used "free" by writing to R. LEPSO, Dept. 66 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

GRAY HAIR BECOMES DARK AND BEAUTIF

Try Grandmother's Old Favor ite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sa Tea and Sulphur, properly com pounded, brings back the natur color and lustre to the hair wh faded, streaked or gray. Years a the only way to get this mixture w to make it at home, which is mus and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at a drug store for "Wyeth's Sage a Sulphur Compound." You will a large bottle of this old-time rec improved by the addition of ot ingredients, at very little cost. Eve body uses this preparation now, cause no one can possibly tell you darkened your hair, as it d it so naturally and evenly. dampen a sponge or soft brush w it and draw this through your h taking one small strand at a ti by morning the gray hair disapp and after another application or your hair becomes beautifully d thick and glossy and you look y younger.—Adv.

NEXT CAMPAIGN TO BE CRUCIAL TEST FOR FESS

Fall Elections to Furnish Hard Task for Head of Congressional Committee aind G. O. P.

Congressman S. D. Fess of Ohio, re-elected chairman of the national Republican congressional committee, faces an entirely different situation than he did in the two successful congressional campaigns which he has already conducted.

In 1918, the last year of the war, the tide of popular favor was turning swiftly against President Wilson and the Democratic control of congress. The famous Wilson letter to "my fellow-citizens" appealing for the election only of Democratic candidates, despite the solid Republican support of the Wilson war program, proved a powerful boomerang and helped sweep the Republicans into power in both the house and senate.

In 1920, the Harding avalanche made it easy to increase the Republican majorities in both branches.

These two victories gave Fess a reputation as a campaign strategist and an able, aggressive leader which insured his re-election as chairman in 1922. The fact that success had come in years of Democratic reaction did not diminish his credit.

Now, however, the Ohioan faces a crucial test. Reaction is setting in against the Republicans. They will have been in control of congress three years and all branches of the government one year on March 4th, 1922. There is much dissatisfaction with what has been done or left undone. The industrial depression and unemployment situation have intensified this feeling. Farmers are suffering from low prices of their products and ex-service men are irritated at the delay in federal bonus legislation. City dwellers are oppressed by high living costs and business men have failed to detect a rush toward "normalcy."

Fess and all Republican leaders know that, whether justified or not, this dissatisfaction is bound to be vented upon the party in power.

Instead of taking the offensive this year's congressional campaign, Fess realizes he and all Republican candidates must assume the defensive. It will be a matter of explaining and arguing, not criticizing and condemning.

But understanding all this, Fess is planning accordingly. Not only is he a hard-hitting fighter but he is an efficient, indefatigable organizer.

More than that, Fess is a "go-getter" when it comes to raising the funds with which to organize and fight. He is the biggest success at this that the G. O. P. congressional committee ever had.

In 1918, just after his election as chairman, when the campaign chest was empty and efforts to fill it had failed, Fess went out through the country and, by his own persuasive force, raised more cash than ever before had been seen at committee headquarters.

The Republican national committee quickly recognized Fess' collecting talents and, in 1920, made a contract with him whereby his efforts should be directed toward raising the general campaign fund with an understanding that certain sums should later be turned over to his congressional committee.

The scheme was a decided success so far as the 1920 campaign was concerned and it is under this contract that the Republican national committee is now turning over to the national Republican congressional committee $100,000 for the 1922 campaign.

Fess' contagious enthusiasm, driving energy and shrewd strategy are the best assets the Republicans have in the coming campaign.

New Jersey Town Needs Only $1,000 in Tax for Year

Finances of Folsom, N. J., are in such good shape that taxpayers will pay only $1,000 into the coffers of the treasurer this year, it was learned recently. The remainder necessary for running expenses will be supplied by incoming receipts and money on hand from last year.

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE NEEDED, SAYS PROFESSOR

Professor Gilbert Murray, vice chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations, says the necessity of an international language was forcibly borne upon him when attending the recent meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva.

"If you spoke in English," he said, "it was translated into French; if in French it was translated into English, and if anybody knew neither English nor French, that was his own lookout."

On the whole, he thought the natural way out of the difficulty would be for the League to recognize one of the two artificial international languages, either Esperanto or Ido.

Uric Acid Solvent
85 cent Bottle FREE
(32 Doses)

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back, worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Get well! Be free from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic pains, aching back, kidney or bladder troubles. Start NOW.

If you suffer from bladder weakness with burning, scalding pains, or if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times at night you will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

We will give you for your own use one 85-cent bottle (32 doses) FREE to convince you The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder troubles, Rheumatism and all other ailments, no matter how chronic or stubborn, when caused by excessive uric acid.

Send this notice with your letter to The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., Dept. V-5010, P. O. Block, East Hampton, Conn. Please send 10 cents to help pay part cost of postage, packing, etc. We will mail to you by parcel post, delivery paid, a regular 85-cent bottle of The Williams Treatment (32 doses), without obligation or expense. Only one bottle to the same address or family. Established 1892.

Five Air Records Broken in Year

The feat of Stinson and Bertaud marks the fifth world's record made by American airmen during 1921. Lieutenant McCready of the army on Sept. 28 drove an airplane to the height of 37,800 feet. Lieutenant-Commander David McCullough in a Loening monoplane flying boat made an altitude of 19,500 feet, carrying four persons. Bert Acosta drove a Curtiss navy racer in Omaha last September for 150 miles at an average of 176.3 miles an hour. Sergeant Chambers of Fort Sill, Lawton, Oklahoma, on Nov. 1 dropped 26,000 in a parachute in 18 minutes. The navy dirigible C-7, piloted by Lieutenant-Commander R. F. Wood on Dec. 2 made three flights with the first use of helium. So 1921 has been a record year for American aviation.

What the Young Man Inherited

The International Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 5 Is, "Elijah Taken Up to Heaven"— II. Kings 2:1-18.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Much newspaper space has been devoted of late to the story of the young man who refused an inheritance of a million dollars, and then changed his mind about it. Here is a better story of another young man who was bequeathed an old coat—and a mission. The passing of one man and the calling of another, both immortal figures in the gallery of religious leaders, is the theme of the current Sunday school lesson; and it will set millions of persons to discussing the topic of what is the best inheritance for a young man. Naturally, a host of thoughtless persons have wished for the million dollars which the Massachusetts youth repudiated. Yet the consensus of opinion among experienced observers is that the world has suffered more than it has gained by the inheritance of fortunes.

Elisha was the young man whom the great Prophet Elijah had called to be his disciple and successor. We do not know what had taken place between the time of his call, when he had so quickly seized his opportunity, and the last dramatic scene of his master's life. Enough that he had been in the school of association with Elijah. There is no education like contact with a great man. Young Elisha had learned the passion for patriotism and for Jehovah which had burned in the breast of the older hero. Such a vision of the sacredness and usefulness of the prophetic office had come to him that he wanted nothing else in life so much as to follow in the footsteps of Elijah. His was an ambition that held hope and promise for the people. Instead of great wealth, he wanted a great work. When the same aspiration fills the hearts of the youth of fairest promise in our churches the religious outlook will be brighter. Heaven and earth are deeply concerned in the choices made by young persons.

A Man of Mystery and Might.

Rare old Elijah was through. No more battles for him. All his errands had been run, all his messages spoken. Cave life, fugitive desert life, peril by day and by night, the faithlessness of the people and the enmity of the royal family, mattered no more. He had come to the end. Only remained now the matter of passing out of the world—an experience that crowns or discredits all the years that have gone before. Even Christian people are sometimes afraid to die.

But Elijah was not destined to die. His was the greatest triumph ever accorded to mortal, ranking next to the ascension of the Greater Prophet Who was to come. And to him it was to be given, along with Moses, to return to comfort the Coming One on the Mount of Transfiguration. What a reward for God's good warrior!

The mystery of his passing was more wonderful than the mystery of his living. He had suddenly appeared with the Jehovah upon his lips; he had valiantly served God in a hard time. At the end of his work a royal chariot of fire, with horses of fire, was sent to bear him into the presence of the Lord Whom he had represented. How petty the dignities and trappings of Ahab seem alongside of the triumph of this God-afire prophet, who had brought the sublime reality of Jehovah to a wastrel time! So strong is the hold of the personality of Elijah upon the imagination of the world that the history and teachings of three great religions are interwrought with his life. At the circumcision of every Jewish child, a chair is placed for Elijah; and the door is left open for him at every Passover celebration.

Amid Tragedy's Loneliness.

Great souls in great hours want to be alone. It seems as if the presence of even Elisha was not desired by Elijah, as he went to meet his translation. Somehow, the news had got abroad, amid the fellowship of the prophets, that Elijah was to be taken away. On that last tragic walk the man of solitude requested his beloved disciple to leave him. Like Jacob with the angel, the young man would not leave without the prophet's blessing. Others of the school of the prophet drew near, with their frivolous curiosity, but Elisha rebuked them and sent them off. These crass and cruel intrusions in the sacred hours of grief! Often the smitten would cry, likewise, "Yea, I know it; hold ye your peace."

Twice, the older man tried to spare the younger the sorrow of the parting; but Elisha wanted something so badly that he would not be denied.

This boon that the younger craved was nothing less than a first-born's double portion—not of riches but of fitness for service. A double portion of the Elijah spirit, that he might be enduced to carry on Elijah's work, was his deep desire. Not goods, but godliness, was the heritage he craved. One recalls Paul's admonition to youth, "Covet earnestly the best gifts."

Suppose there should sweep over our colleges, now fuller of students than ever, a great wave of ambition for the spiritual qualities that fit for highest service; would it not be the boon of boons for our times? In reviewing the autobiography of a famous Canadian, now a British Peer, the London Post pointed out bitingly that the complacent self-chronicler seems to show no sense of any standard of value or success other than the purely material and selfish; the great qualities of spirituality and idealism apparently mean nothing to him. Yet for the salvation of our time we must have—simply must have—youth who crave a double portion of spiritual gifts, that they may do the greatest service to their time.

That Old Coat.

In the bazars of Israel, which bought old clothes as well as sold new, the tangible inheritance which Elijah left to Elisha would not have brought the equivalent of a dime. It was only an old coat, a mantle of camel's hair, with the dust of the desert upon it, and the reek of many a wayside fire, when it had served as bed and covering; and the frayed edges of hard usage, and the stains of rain and earth. This material bequest was as near to nothing as it could be.

Nevertheless, that mantle had parted the waters of the Jordan, and its sight had stricken terror into the hearts of king and people. No royal garment was so highly regarded in all Israel as this shabby cloak. It symbolized then, as it has through all the ages since, the prophetic office, the spirit of a man of God.

Happy is the heir who receives with desire and thankfulness the mantle of a noble father. If some of the men who are losing their spirits in an effort to accumulate money to will to their sons could only understand the supreme value of the Elijah sort of bequest, so that they may leave them the mantle of a good name and a consecrated life, the world would be vastly richer. We are ruining present happiness, wrecking homes and depriving children of their highest birthright by the mad endeavor to lay up money for them. Cannot Elijah say a word to us to the effect that money is the lowest form of riches that can be passed on? How much more the world owes to the sons of ministers than to the sons of millionaires!

Only the Elisha spirit can receive the Elijah spirit. The disciples would have missed all had he been of a less purposeful and discerning sort. The mantle can descend only to the one whom it will fit. The younger man had been made ready through common days for this uncommon experience. He had been in the school of the prophet.

We speak of the mantle as Elijah's bequest; really, Elisha was himself the great gift of the stern old prophet to his day and nation. He had trained his successor. His work, like that of Jesus, would be carried on by a disciple.

That is one of the obligations of men who have been called to great service. They should equip their successors. Almost every city in the land has one or more big churches, built by or for preachers whom the people thronged, which are at present empty or nearly so. There has been no man to come after. This is the greatest opportunity of the Sunday school teacher; he may train up another who perhaps will do greater work than he himself has ever been able to accomplish. Imagine the privilege of being the one to give the vital touch and turn to a Moody, a Livingstone, a Phillips Brooks. This gift of inspiring our sons and our pupils to loftier heights than we ourselves can scale is one of the Divine compensations of life.

PUBLISHER SEES PERIL IN INDIA

Lord Northcliffe Given Shock by Conditions on Peninsula.

Lord Northcliffe gave Reuter's an analysis of the situation in India, after a 10-day examination, which he says he believes approximately represents views of the government and the leading newspaper publicists of India.

"Returning to India after 25 years' absence,' he said, "I am shocked at the change of demeanor and acts toward the whites by both Hindus and Mohammedans, especially those formerly most friendly. For the first time in Indian history they are acting in close combination.'

Lord Northcliffe enumerated various districts he had visited and said that in all of them, as well as in the Dutch Indies, the attitude of Moslems was one of sullen silence or outspoken hostility.

Women Take Part.

He said one distinguished Mohammedan judge told him the most dangerous sign was that women were becoming infected with anti-British poison, adding that all students of Islam knew what that meant. Lord Northcliffe, noting the large number of Indians wearing white caps, denoting their adherence to principles of M. K. Gandhi, non-co-operationist leader, said:

"Loyal Mohammedans demand instant arrest of Gandhi, saying this would prevent extremist outbreaks. But peace cannot be assured until the Moslem question is adjusted. The Moslems bitterly resent our attitude, after having caused Moslem to fight Moslem in Mesopotamia. The recent loan to Greece is especially resented.

Resents Policy.

"All Moslem countries resent the British policy regarding Turkey. They feel the slight they consider has been put upon the Caliphate. They revere the sultan as Roman Catholics revere the pope and regard disintegration of Turkey in Europe and Asia much as Catholics would regard the fall of the Holy See.

"Moderate Moslems told him if the following program were instantly carried out it would heal wounded sentiments and restore peace and tranquility in India.

'First—The British again should recognize the sultan as the head of Islam and the warden of the Holy Palaces at Mecca, Medina and Bagdad, and grant access to them by all Moslems.

"Second — Adrianople should be returned to Turkey.

"Third—The whole of Asia Minor should be handed over to Turkey, not excepting Smyrna, for the Turks regard Asia Minor as their homeland, and, while they have no legitimate grievance regarding the loss by war of their empires of Irak and Arabia, they resent the splitting up of the land of their birth.

Should Play Game.

"I consider the opinion of Indian Mohammedans and well informed Englishmen is that we should show ourselves protectors of alien religions and play the game by our Indian Mohammedan people, who maintain they played it so gallantly by us during the war."

In concluding his analysis, Lord Northcliffe said:

"I express no opinions, but the Moslem situation is much uglier than the home press appears to know. I submitted this statement to official, commercial and press authorities, who, while not necessarily approving of the details, insist upon the urgency of a complete and rapid settlement of the Moslem impasse."

RAIL SHOPMEN REJECT RULES

New Disputes Are Ordered Instituted by Heads of Six Crafts.

Rejection of all railroad shop rules, recently promulgated by the United States railroad labor board, which cut time and one-half pay for extra work from the shopmen's wages, has been ordered by the committee of 100, acting for the six railway shop crafts.

In a circular issued to the 500,000 shop workers in the country, the committee ordered new disputes instituted with the railway managements immediately over these rules, and failing an agreement, the disputes were ordered taken to the labor board for hearing. The circular was signed by th einternational presidents of the six shop crafts unions.

Of the seven rejected rules, the greatest dissatisfaction centered on rule six, providing straight time for regularly assigned work on Sundays was signed by the international previously paid for at time and one-half. The committee proposed a substitute rule reinstating time and one-half.

The board's new rules covering employes assigned to emergency road work and to fill temporary vacancies at outlying points were also reviewed by the committee, but they took away certain pay revisions contained in the old national agreement made during federal control. Under Rule 10, emergency employes are paid for the time worked in accordance with the practice at the home station, and straight time for all time waiting or traveling.

The union committee directed institution of a dispute to reinstate time and one-half and double time to cover all time spent on the emergency assignment, whether working, waiting or traveling.

Similar provisions will be asked in disputes be created over Rules 12 and 14, applying to men assigned to temporary vacancies at outlying points, and to men on road work who leave and return to their home stations daily.

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—Advertisement.

CIGARETS MAKE HAGS OF FLAPPERS, AVERS FAMOUS FOE OF FAG

From the ultra-fashionable restaurants of the big cities, the cigaret habit among women is sweeping to the "smart sets" of the small towns and the effect is most demoralizing, threatening the future of the nation, Lucy Page Gaston, famous foe of the fag, asserted in an interview recently.

The situation is worse than at any time in 20 years, she declared.

While shocked, she is not dismayed. She is "carrying on."

"A year ago there was no smoking among girls and women in the small town,' she said. "Today it is more or less common. The smart society girl has brought the habit in.

"Cigaret smoking has increased 50 per cent among women in this country in the last year. This is national suicide. The whole future of America depends upon whether our girls are flappers and vamps—silly, frivolous girls ready for cigarets and highballs and all that goes with it—or whether they are clean in thought and action. No girl can smoke and be clean and wholesome."

Miss Gaston, in addresses before high school girls in small communities, is warning them that cigarets spoil beauty, coarsen the voice, cause superfluous hair, sap vitality, make old hags out of them long before their time and wreck moral stamina.

Morally, she says with vigor, it is no worse for a woman to smoke than a man, but physically its different. A woman, because of her delicate organism, cannot stand up under cigarets. The effect of smoking on women is the same, she says, as on the adolescent boy.

Many girls do not realize, she pointed out, that the furfural poison in one cigaret has as much "kick" as two ounces of whisky.

Miss Gaston said 61,000,000 cigarets were made in the last year, the highest on record.

But here is one good omen. Strangely enough it—or he—is a man, the Prince of Wales. The prince, she said, has turned thumbs down on the mannish woman. He does not like girls to indulge in the fag. The women of England, consequently, are giving up the habit. So it will be in America, eventually, Miss Gaston declares.

Divorce on Short Notice

Agitation has been begun in Tokio for divorce reform. It is claimed that Japanese divorces are granted almost on a moment's notice.

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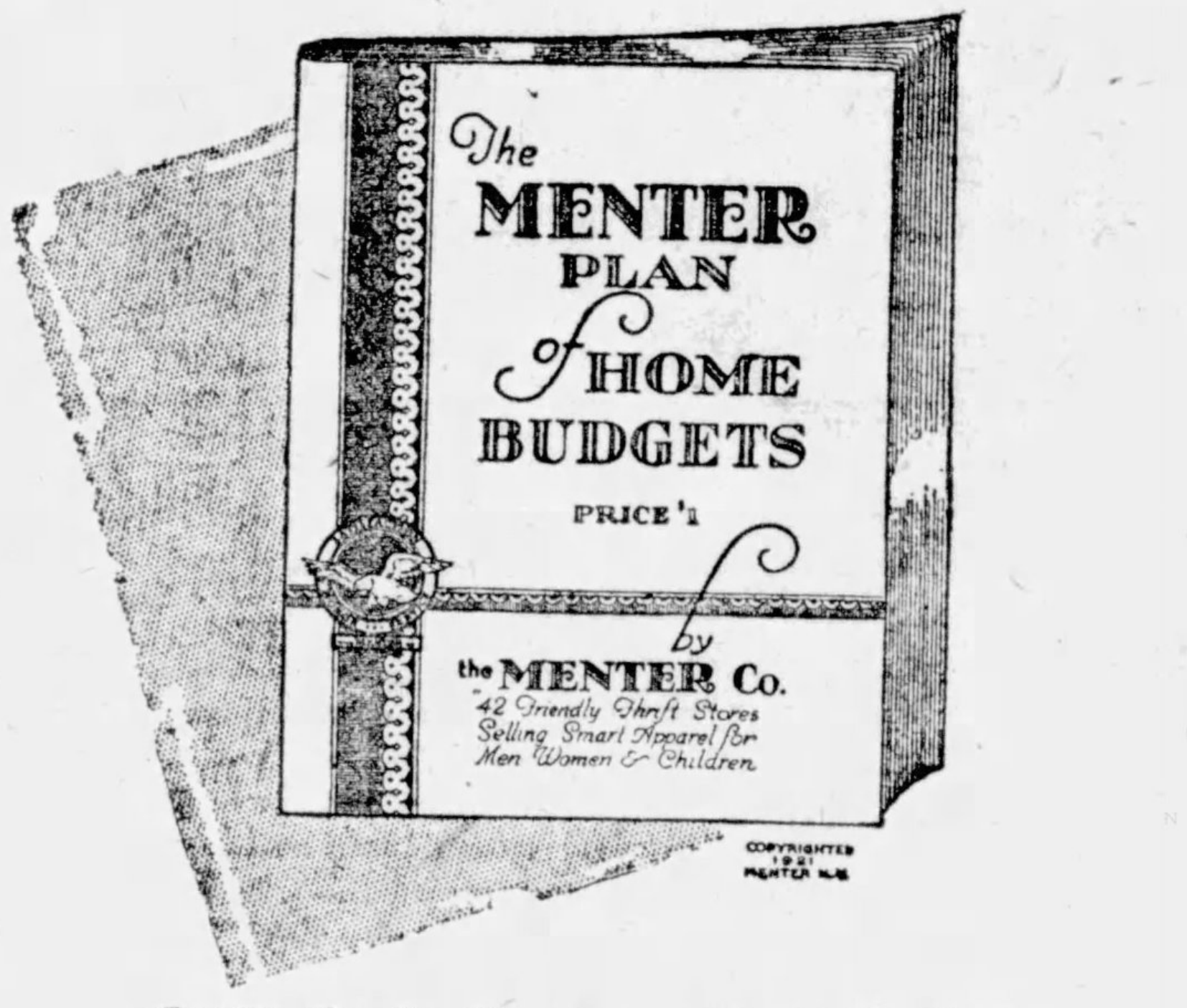
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To all others adjudged as worthy of a prize, $4500 will be distributed in $25 awards to 180 different folks, men or women, who send in the most complete record showing their *actual budget* as applied *to their* daily life, certified as to savings account accuracy by an officer of their savings bank.

The minimum period over which the books must be kept is six months.

The books may be kept in pencil or ink, but must be clear and legible.

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GOVERNMENT needs Railway Mail clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

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HAYNES PLANS NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST BOOZE SELLERS

OFFICIALS ARE PREPARING FOR NEW DRY DRIVE

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes Plans Big Nation-wide Campaign on Liquor Law Violators.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes has announced "A new nation-wide drive to clean up the country of liquor law violators."

"We are intensifying our efforts to enforce prohibition," he said. "The big centers of the country like New York and Chicago are our particular objects of attack in this new drive. We are mobilizing for our aid every moral and law enforcing agency in the country."

Progress Noted

In a speech before the New York Ministerial alliance, the prohibition commissioner declared "magnificent progress" has been made in the work of enforcement the country over.

"Prohibition cannot be nullified," he said, "without tearing the very heart of our system of government.

"I make bold to state that, because of the beneficence of this law, no nation in the world was or is so well fortified to stand the test of the strain to which moral fibre, commercial and industrial structures and government systems have been subjected.

"There was never a law enacted in any civilized country as drastic as this law, which has been so early and so successfully enforced.

"As federal prohibition commissioner, if I could have the voice of all of America's pulpits and the pen of the American press for a short while, the club of the policeman and the activities of the prohibition agent would be little needed."

Warns of Wets

The commissioner warned against the "insidious, clever, unpatriotic, false, wet propaganda under way, that has as its object the delusion of the American people into the belief that the prohibition law is a failure; that it is unpopular, that it was "slipped over" on them; that it is not being enforced and cannot be enforced.

"Today there are in actual existence 30 paid organizations striving day and night not only to accomplish the impossible feat of causing the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment but striving to instill into the minds of the American people these false doctrines and to cause the American people to lower their standard of regard for the sanctity and majesty of the law,' he declared. Some people expected a miracle to happen when the prohibition law became operative. All great movements are evolutionary. The idea of the men who enacted prohibition was not that it should become an established fact in a moment. It would have been an upheaval indeed that would have swept away in one fell swoop an evil so strongly entrenched. The progress is definite, sure and decrees the final doom of the illegal liquor traffic.

"I have been to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Newark, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and many other cities frequently during the last few months and I could count the drunken men I have seen on the fingers of one hand."

Law to Hold

Commissioner Haynes declared there "was little possibility of material change so far as lessening the severity of the law" is concerned, because of the political power of the new woman voter.

"The woman is the new political buttress in this country." he said. "The mothers of America with the ballot in their hands will stand 100 per cent for the new order of things.

"My attention has been called to the fact that it is claimed in the last few days that there is an increasing number of alcoholic cases in the hospitals that remain for the treatment of inebriates. That is to be expected. Only two per cent of the vile stuff that is being seized by our agents and analyzed is found to be free from fusel oil poison. Those who buy it and drink it take long chances.

"Our greatest necessity today, it seems to me, is to arouse the apathetic citizen to the law violations and to bring speedily to the bar of justice the law breaking brewer, distiller, manufacturer, wholesale and retailers of liquors."

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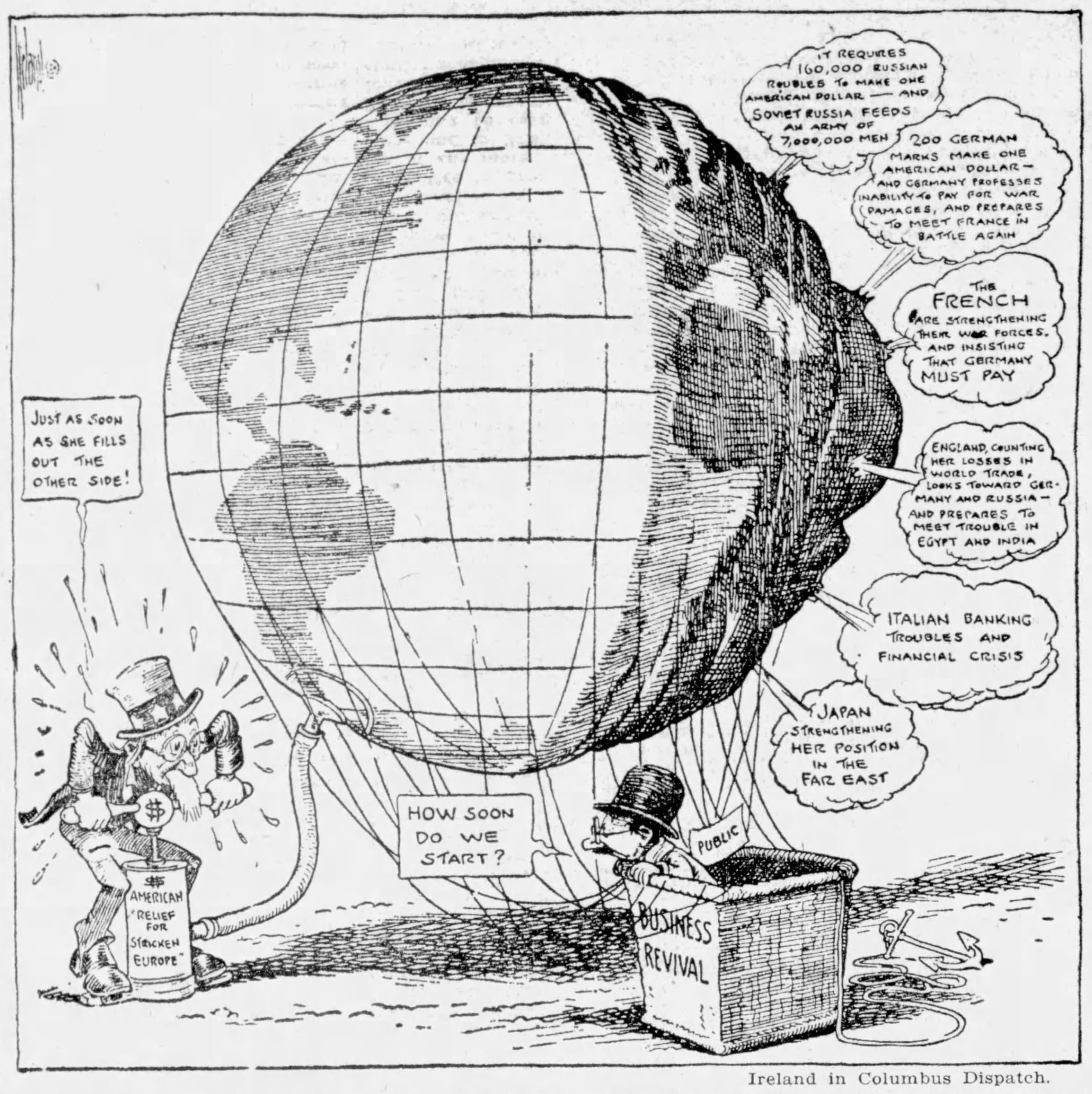

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Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

DEMOCRATS HIT ADMINISTRATION

Assail Ohio State and National Officials at Jackson Day Banquet.

National Democracy joined with Ohio Democracy in Dayton, Ohio, in paying tribute to Andrew Jackson and voicing criticism of the Republican national and state administration.

James M. Cox, Democratic standard bearer in 1920, in his first public address since his presidential campaign, declared his party stands just where it did "when the votes were counted" and is "ready for the next fight." He assailed policies of the present administration, including foreign, democratic and economic, and in reference to the Washington armament conference, asserted that America had refused to accept world leadership.

Joining with the former Ohio governor in criticising the Harding administration, were Senators Pat Harrison of Mississippi and Atlee Pomerene of Ohio and Mrs. Gertrude Breslau Fuller of Pittsburgh.

"The record of the Republican administration during the last 10 months is enough to arouse the ire and cause not only a blush of shame but of resentment to those progressive and independent," Senator Harrison declared.

Senator Pomerene, besides criticising the acts of the administration, particularly denounced the action of the senate in seating Senator Newberry of Michigan.

Senator Harrison paid a glowing tribute to Governor Cox, asserting that "although defeated, by his service to the people, he has endeared himself to democracy of the country."

More than 1,600 sat at the banquet tables, while 3,000 more listened to addresses from the balconies and galleries.

Protest Against German

Several trade organizations have protested against the appointment of Karl Spilhaus as South Africa's trade commissioner in Europe. He was a German subject until 1920.

HOUSE PUTS LID ON VETS BUREAU

Vocational Universities in Abandoned Army Camps Will Be Stopped.

The house appropriations committee inserted a direct restricting clause in the independent offices appropriations bill for 1923 prohibiting the Veterans bureau from starting any more vocational universities in abandoned army cantonments.

Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veterans bureau has been an enthusiastic supporter of the vocational university idea and the school now in operation near Chillicoths, Ohio, on the site of Camp Sherman was founded at his suggestion. The appropriations committee took the view that there was serious question about the practicability of the vocational university plan and incorporated a provision in the appropriation bill for 1923 that the number of trainees at Camp Sherman for any one time shall not exceed 1,000. It is also provided that expenditures for construction work at Camp Sherman shall be limited to necessary minor repairs.

Has Enemies.

The Forbes idea of converting abandoned army camps in different sections of the country into schools for the vocational training of disabled ex-service men has many supporters, but it likewise has many enemies.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War are violently opposed to schools of the type advocated by Forbes, and Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, national commander, and other members of this organization appeared before the appropriations committee to oppose Forbes' plan. Judge Marx declares that the Chillecothe school has demonstrated that it is a failure and that the plan of grouping disabled veterans in large communities is damaging to their morale and disturbing to them mentally. He also denies that the Chillicothe school is equipped to give proper training in technical trades or that it can be placed in proper shape without large expenditures.

System Fails.

Col. Forbes told the committee that in spite of the millions of dollars that have been spent in rehabilitation work since the signing of the armistice, only about 6,000 men have actually been rehabilitated. This demonstrates, he declared, that the system heretofore in vogue has proven an expensive failure. Col. Forbes said it was not intended to take men who are being trained in schools or colleges and send them to Camp Sherman. Neither is it intended to disturb men who are receiving placement training in various industries where they are making satisfactory progress. The idea, he insists, is to send men to Chillicothe who have not the proper aptitude for placement training and who have not the necessary scholastic attainments to enter schools and colleges. Col. Forbes told the committee that he did not desire to fit out army camps by the wholesale, but that he did desire to experiment at Camp Sherman, and if the school there proved successful he hoped Congress would grant authority to fit out similar institutions elsewhere.

The action of the appropriations committee in prohibiting the starting of any more vocational universities and in limiting the activities that may be carried on at Camp Sherman is expected to put an end to Col. Forbes' plan to inaugurate similar schools in other parts of the country. About the only chance for a revival of the plan seems to lie in the possibility that the Camp Sherman institution will make such an excellent showing even with the handicaps placed upon it, that the advantages of the proposed plan will be clearly demonstrated.

Arabs Hold Up Motor

Arabs quickly adopt themselves to modern conditions. A band of them held up a motor coach plying between Gabes and Medinine, killing a woman and a French officer.

Brothers, Living 55 Miles Apart for 25 Years, Are Reunited

After a separation of nearly 25 years, Carl W. and Edward Schmitt of Ohio, brothers, have been reunited. Most of the time, they were not more than 55 miles apart.

After the boys' mother died, the father disagreed with relatives, took Carl, then two years of age and disappeared. Anxious relatives searched everywhere, but it was not until the close of the World War, that word of Carl was found. Edward applied to the government, to see if a Carl William Schmitt was on the records for war service.

Carl had served in France with the 37th division. After a mixup in addresses, he finally was located by his brother.

"I thought I was all alone in the world," said Carl. After spending seven lonesome years in an orphan asylum and shifting for myself since, I discover I have a brother, five uncles and a grandmother. I learned lately that I used to pass my uncle's home often when I was a boy."

Edward was in the Marine Corps during the war.

REDS WILL SEEK REPARATION SUM

Bolshevik Delegates Will Ask Millions From Powers.

Bolshevik delegates to the Genoa conference will present reparation claims there against various European powers and the United States. If these claims are made in terms of Bolshevik rubles, new names for large amounts may be necessary for the familiar terms of the decimal system will not cover the staggering sums claimed by that country, which issues single bills for one hundred million rubles, and discusses deficits of trillions of rubles as mere bagatelles.

Leonid Krassin, Maxim Litvinoff, M. Rakowsky and scores of other communist leaders who probably will go to Genoa juggle figures with the same indifference that a professional strong man shows while tossing weights about a stage.

The Versailles conference mustered no such brigades of experts as the Moscow government called into service months ago and has been training for the communist attack upon capitalistic fortresses at Genoa.

Every possible brand of political, social, historical and economic expert has been drafted, and Russia has a variety of them which has never been dreamed of by the western world.

Foreign debts owed by Russia, and the claims of other governments against the soviet regime will be as nothing when compared with the amounts that Moscow has chalked up against England, France and America. The Alabama claims, upon which the U. S. was successful after the civil war, form the chief precedent upon which the bolshevik government will present its claims. Reams of documents will be presented to show the responsibility of the great powers for the damage suffered by Russia as a result of the Czecho-Slovak advance in Siberia, Admiral Kolchak's ill-fated movement, the Archangel expedition, General Denikine's sweep northward from the Caucasus, General Baron Wrangel's Crimean expedition, General Yudenitch's fiasco in the Baltic states, Simon Petlura's activities in Ukraine and hundreds of smaller expeditions not reported to the western world.

Demands resulting from the uprising in Karelia will be charged to the joint account of Finland and the entente powers.

Gen. Semenoff, Gen. Baron Ungern-Sternberg, leaders in fighting that has taken place in the Far East, will be revived, with other forgotten leaders numbering in the hundreds.

DEMS ARE NOW MUCH IN NEED OF FILTHY COIN

Newberry Trial Will Not Deter Them From Gathering Money to Beat Republicans.

BY W. E. BOWMAN.

In spite of the invectives which Democratic senators hurled at the Republicans for the large expenditures made in behalf of Senator Newberry in Michigan, Democratic chieftains are now making a desperate effort to raise a large campaign fund for this year's congressional elections.

The Democrats want money and want it badly and they are telling the world right now that contributions from any source whatever will be cheerfully and thankfully received. All observers realized that the Democratic outcry against Newberry was prompted by partisan motives. The Democratic leaders believed that the Newberry case would afford them with a handy campaign issue and accordingly they made the best of their opportunity while the case was debated in the senate. The Democrats pretended horror at the expenditures made in Newberry's behalf and went so far as to claim that whether Newberry knew of the expenditures made in his behalf or not, he was the beneficiary and should be kicked out of his seat.

Demmies "Shocked."

One who listened to the Democratic spell-binders in action during discussion of the Newberry case might imagine that the expenditure of money by Democrats was an unknown practice. The orators lashed themselves into a fury at the bare mention of sums spent for publicity purposes in Michigan and in lofty phrases with many oratorical flourishes conveyed the impression that the connection of such a sordid thing as money with a political campaign was abhorent to their party.

The Democrats, now, however, have come down off their lofty perch and National Chairman Cordell Hull is making a desperate effort to raise the necessary wherewithal for the coming struggle. The Democrats think they have a good chance to make substantial gains in both the house and senate, but to make their fight they realize a little cold cash is a vital necessity. They would like to go over the length and breadth of the land telling the voters of the horrible iniquities of the Republican party, but it takes money to do this. They would also like to have a lot of pamphlets and leaflets printed but this too costs money. They would like to tell all about the Newberry case in the newspapers and if they had their way they'd set forth their views on the Michigan senatorial election by every conceivable method of publicity. The kind of a campaign they have in mind, is a great deal like the campaign Senator Newberry's friends conducted for him in Michigan, as a matter of fact, but alas, these activities call for cash and the Democrats are up against a peculiar situation. With campaign expenditures their chief issue, they are face to face with the necessity of raising money for the very purposes which they profess to condemn.

Wants Money.

As yet it doesn't seem to have dawned on the Democrats that their position is somewhat paradoxical. National Chairman Hull is sounding appeals for funds just as loudly as he knows how. It does not seem to have occurred to anyone in the Democratic organization that there is anything inconsistent in doing the very thing that they condemn the Republicans of Michigan so roundly for doing. Chairman Hull has published it broadcast that substantial campaign funds are essential for Democratic success. He says he wants to build up an intensive organization throughout the country, just as was done for Newberry in Michigan in 1918. He also says he wants to have a great mass of campaign literature printed, to run advertisements in the newspapers and to open up a speakers' bureau. All these things were done for Newberry in Michigan, it being uncontroverted that the Newberry committee spent $150,000 of their total expenditures for advertising and publicity.

In a recent statement Chairman Hull declared with great candor that he wants it understood, "that financial aid now would be invaluable" in bringing about Democratic victory. His appeal for funds is couched in the following language:

Getting Enthused.

"Everywhere there is a revival of interest in the Democratic party and renewed enthusiasm among Democrats. The national organization can only take full advantage of its splendid opportunities if given adequate financial support to carry on its work of organization and publicity with commensurate speed and efficiency. I have absolute faith in the loyalty of the rank and file of the party and await with confidence their immediate generous response, in the way of contributions."

While not stated in so many words, of course, it is evidently the theory that all good and faithful Democrats who believe that it is up to them to keep the Republicans from buying their way into office are expected to contribute at once and generously to the party barrel so the Democrats can buy their way in. The wicked Republicans must be frustrated at any cost.

Hotel Business Booms

Hotel men in Pasadena, Cal., are of the opinion that, judging from business thus far, all of the California hostelries will do a splendid business this season. Some apprehension had been felt that because of unsettled business conditions the tourist traffic would be light. Many inquiries for reservations are reported to have been received from the East and Middle West for the next three months.

Walked From Iowa to Interview Harding

Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 60 years old, who walked from Sioux City, Iowa, to Washington, and pleaded with President Harding to pardon her son, a prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, charged with desertion.

FORBES DONS FIGHTING TOGS

Veterans' Bureau Head to Battle Opposition to His Policy.

Backed up by the President, Colonel Charles R. Forbes, director of the United States Veterans' bureau, has donned his fighting clothes and is out to smash the propaganda campaign designed to discredit the bureau's work in the care and training of disabled ex-service men.

To stealthily circulated reports that, because of the inspired opposition to his policies he might resign, he replied:

"Resign? Why, I'm just getting started. I'm here and I'm going to stick. And the more there is of this sort of despicable criticism, the longer I'll stay."

Forbes showed a telegram from Ralph Hoar, senior vice commander of the Disabled American Veterans, strongly commending him and the bureau's work.

He then called in Colonel Robert I. Reese, newly appointed assistant director, in charge of the bureau's rehabilitiation program. Having just returned from an inspection of the Camp Sherman vocational school for veterans at Chillicothe, O., Forbes said the latter was qualified to speak of conditions there.

"The men are doing excellent work," Col. Rees said. "More than 90 per cent of the men were in attendance in the classes. Less than 10 per cent were absent on account of sickness caused by their disabilities. The courses are laid out to meet practical problems which the men will be up against when they complete their training. The trainees are receiving their training on actual jobs.

"There was one second division man there who had spent 10 months in training in carpentry at an Eastern school. He stated that he learned more in six weeks at Chillicothe through the practical instruction offered there than he had learned in the 10 months in institutional training. The basis of which the work is laid out is entirely satisfactory. In three weeks' time all the necessary apparatus for thorough instruction will be installed at this school. It will be equal to the best and superior to many.

"The housing facilities are satisfactory and the men are happy and contented. The chairman of the Soldier's organiaztion at Chillicothe said the men as a whole were contented. There is a small percentage of malcontents such as will be found anywhere."

BELGRADE RAPIDLY AWAKENS FROM PERIOD OF LETHARGY

Belgrade is now vieing with Bucharest for the title of "Paris of the Balkans." The city is being rapidly transformed from a sleepy, melancholy, unattractive, provincial town to something like a European capital. Its stores are full of luxuries, jewels, rich furs, silks, lingerie, expensive confections, perfumes and cosmetics. Everybody seems to have ample money to buy these articles. A tide of prosperity is now flowing through the country.

DECLARES DEATH LURKS IN WHITE CORN LIQUOR

"The face on the barroom floor should be a skull with crossbones under it, these days," declares George H. Blincoe, federal prohibition agent.

"Death lurks in white corn liquor," he says. "It all contains fusel oil, one of the most deadly poisons. First run moonshine is 'rank poison' yet the moonshiner who makes the stuff—'first shots' it is called by the legitimate distiller, doesn't trouble himself to distill it again, but sells it as it is for drinking purposes."

"No moonshine I have ever seen in my experience as a prohibition officer has been aged. The bootleggers' motto seems to be 'full speed ahead' and never safety first

Colds Broken Quickly
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

In disagreeable weather always have Hill's handy. Stops Colds in 24 hours—La Grippe in 3 days. Standard remedy for two generations. No bad after effects. Safe and dependable. Demand red box bearing Mr Hill's portrait and signature.

At All Druggists—30 Cents
W. H. HILL COMPANY DETROIT

MANY LIQUOR FINES UNPAID

Penalties Total Nearly $57,000,000, Says Report of Commissioner.

How profitable is prohibition, from the standpoint of operating law enforcement organizations?

This absorbing query, asked by those who sometimes doubt the claim that it is profitable—although admitting freely that prohibition prohibits—is answered by prohibition officials.

Figures that speak for themselves, and were obtained from the official record of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, showed disappointment on this point:

Earlier forecasts were that prohibition enforcement costs would be offset by tax collections or other sources of revenue from violators. In truth, the estimated amount of assessments, taxes and penalties, imposed in 40,000 cases, amounted to $57,500,000. Of this sum only $3,000,000 has actually been collected by the government.

Many Cases on Dockets.

It is not possible for officials to estimate the costs to the government in prosecuting cases, hung up in courts all over the United States, and which are stubbornly contested by bootleggers, illicit distillers and others charged with infractions of the Volstead law.

The cost of this long-drawn-out litigation, however, runs into a large sum and can only be figured perhaps in the heavier financial burdens shown in operating the department of justice, its various federal district attorneys' offices and in the added costs to the other ends of the government's legal machinery.

The policy of the prohibition enforcement unit has called for the destruction of most of the 950,000 gallons of whisky and other spirits and wine seized during the year, so this, as a possible source of revenue to offset heavy operating costs, does not enter into the calculation as an asset.

Millions in Booze Seized.

The estimated value of property seized or destroyed is $12,907,000. Most of this was distillery apparatus and liquors. How much real effort was made to discover among the liquors seized good whisky that might have been turned into legitimate medicinal channels for use of hospitals or other institutions probably never will be known. Records on this score have either not been compiled or if obtained in any manner have been carefully concealed by prohibition officials.

As against these figures Commissioner Haynes estimates that the nation's drink bill has decreased $2,000,000,000. He maintains that the costs of enforcement, whatever they may be, are justified. On this argument he expects to spend about $2,000,000 more this year, his total expenditure running about $9,000,000.

Jap Aid for Germany

Japanese foresters who studied in Germany have raised a large fund to be devoted to maintaining the German system of instruction in forestry.

Of 1,500,000 homes destroyed in Poland during the war, about 560,000 have been rebuilt.

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SALTS IF KIDNEYS OR BLADDER BOTHER

Harmless to flush Kidneys and neutralize irritating acids.

Kidney and Bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in avoiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, continue this for two or three days. This will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs which then act normally again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink, which quickly relieves bladder trouble.—Adv.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

The safe and sure remedy. Stood the test for 60 years. To children an angel of mercy. It never fails. All druggists, 50c. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Phila, Pa.

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Short breathing relieved in a few hours, swelling reduced in a few days, regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, purifies the blood, strengthens the entire system. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Collum Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-19, Atlanta, Ga.

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Old Sea Captain Cured His Ow Rupture After Doctors Said "Operation or Death."

His Remedy and Book Sent Free.

Captain Collings sailed the seas for many years; then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him to not only remain ashore, but kept him bedridden for years. He tried doctor after doctor and truss after truss. No results! Finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and abhorrent operation or die. He did neither! He cured himself instead.

Captain Collings made a study of himself, of his condition—and at last he was rewarded by the finding of the method that so quickly made him a well, strong, vigorous and happy man.

Anyone can use the same method; it's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the Captain Collings book, telling all about how he cured himself, and how anyone may follow the same treatment in their own home without any trouble. The book and medicine are FREE. They will be sent prepaid to any rupture sufferer who will fill out the below coupon. But send it right away—now—before you put down this paper.

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